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1899



*The* **Lohman Seed Co.**  
**SEED** GROWERS AND  
MERCHANTS.

GRATIOT & RANDOLPH STS.

**DETROIT, MICH.**

# POULTRY SUPPLIES.



GRIT AND BONE MAKE  
HENS LAY!

## Mica Crystal Grit.

IT IS GOOD FOR  
POULTRY, PIGEONS, CHICKENS, GEESE,  
TURKEYS AND BIRDS.

Everyone knows that hens have no teeth and that the food is masticated in the gizzard. The gizzard itself is a feeble agent, and cannot perform its functions without the aid of some substance that is hard and sharp. Nature prompts the hen to pick up the swallow gravel, glass, small shells and other substances, but it may be noticed that they prefer such as are sharp and irregular; and the gizzard is not injured, no matter if the sharpest and keenest glass be swallowed.

Common sense, therefore, teaches us, and all authorities on poultry unite in saying, that grit or shell is absolutely essential to the good health and egg producing qualities of the fowl.

## For the Young Chickens

Feed nothing for twenty-four hours after the chick is hatched, excepting **MICA CRYSTAL GRIT (Chick Size).**

And after you begin feeding the regular food, keep a small pan or box of the grit frequently replenishing, where they can have easy access to it. It will prevent much of the looseness of the bowels (bowel disease) which is so fatal and which is largely caused by indigestion, from undigested food in the gizzard and crop. Give them plenty of chick size and they will be strong and healthy, will grow up to be a credit to the farm, and a source of profit to the owner. Mica Crystal Grit has given the highest satisfaction to all who have used it, and we recommend it to all poultry raisers as being as necessary as food itself. Send us a trial order, and you will never be without **MICA CRYSTAL GRIT.**

We sell two sizes, viz: *Poultry size*, 5-lb. bag 12c., 10 lbs. 20c., 25 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. \$1.00. *Pigeon and Chick size*, each, 5-lb. bag 15c., 10 lbs. 25c., 25 lbs. 50c., 100 lbs. \$1.25.

### Meat Meal

This is prepared with great care, and is shipped by us to all parts of the United States, principally to parties who are engaged in raising poultry and eggs for market. It is the finest thing we know of to make hens lay during the winter. High prices always prevail at this season of the year, which makes it extremely profitable to feed. 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.50.

### Crushed Oyster Shell.

This is a most important article for the poultry yard through the winter, and should be liberally supplied to the fowls. When everything is frozen or covered with snow, they must be helped out if eggs are wanted. 5 lbs. 12c., 10 lbs. 20c., 25-lb bag 40c., 100 lbs. \$1.00.

### Granulated Bone.

Is about the size of wheat, and can be fed like any other food in grain, about one handful for every five fowls daily, or every other day. In either manner it furnishes a valuable food for poultry at all seasons of the year. 5 lbs. 20c., 10 lbs. 35c., 100 lbs. \$2.50.

### Bone Meal.

For mixing once a day with soft feed this is unsurpassed. Laying hens and young chickens whose digestive powers are not strong are much benefited by this, especially during the winter months, or where closely confined in yards. This is the same as the "Granulated Bone" described above, only it is ground much finer. 5 lbs. 25c., 100 lbs., \$2.50.

### Sure Death to Lice.

This is in the form of a very fine tobacco powder and should be thoroughly dusted in the nests, "wallows," poultry houses and coops. 1 lb. 5 c., 5 lbs. 20c.

### Canada Field Pea.

A very small round pea, which pigeons are fond of and can swallow readily. Qt. 10c., bushel, \$1.00.

### Sunflower.

Used largely for feeding birds and pigeons. Lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c.

## PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD,

Sure Cure for Chicken Cholera, Roup, Gapes  
and all Poultry Diseases, Lb. 15c. 5 Lbs. 60c.



# SUGAR BEETS.

For Sugar Making and Cattle Food.

Of GREAT IMPORTANCE to every FARMER and GARDENER in Wayne Co.

We are furnishing to the local Sugar Beet Factory 60,000 lbs. Klein-Wanzleben Beet Seed.

Call on us soon as you get this Catalogue.

We want you to take a contract to grow Sugar Beets, will pay \$4.00 to \$6.00 per ton, yield 15 to 20 ton per acre. Do not delay, (there is money in it).

Contracts must be made soon.

We hope to persuade our progressive customers to plant Sugar Beet Seed to determine if their soils and climatic conditions are favorable to the production of Beet roots of fair size, and from 12 to 17 per cent. of sugar.

Too much attention cannot be paid to this subject, as the making of Sugar from Beets is the coming agricultural development of the United States—a new birth—a revelation; that occupation for farmers, fortunately situated, which will raise agriculture out of its slough of despond.

In Europe there are 1,400 sugar factories, and in the United States there is room for 1,000 factories employing 100,000 men, engaged in handling 40,000,000 tons of roots, the product of 4,000,000 acres, bringing to the farmer growers \$150,000,000 annually.



**KLEIN-WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET.**

will result in large, coarse roots of little value for sugar making. If the condition of the ground necessitates the use of a fertilizer the current season, the greatest care should be taken to have it evenly and thoroughly mixed with the surface soil.

## Planting and Cultivating

The great secret of successful and economical culture of beets is thorough preparation of the soil before planting. The seed should be planted as soon as the soil can be gotten in good condition, which is not likely to be before the middle of April, and the seed should be in before the last of May. Plant in drills twenty to thirty inches apart, dropping from 12 to 20 seeds to the foot, which will require 15 pounds to the acre. It is very important that the seed be well covered with not to exceed one inch of soil pressed firmly over it. As soon as the young plants have started sufficiently to make the rows visible they should be cultivated and the field should receive constant attention so as to keep the surface soil loose and destroy the starting weeds. When the beets are about two or three inches high they should be thinned so as to stand six to eight inches apart in the row, and cultivation should be discontinued as soon as the roots have commenced to form. Often a crop is injured by late cultivation which starts the plants into fresh growth when they should be maturing and developing sugar. Sugar beets become ripe and fit for harvesting as distinctly as do potatoes or corn, and they indicate that they are approaching this condition by the outer leaves turning yellowish and the top seeming to decrease in size owing to the curling of the central leaves. They should be gathered and stored when ripe or mature, for if left they may start into fresh growth, which lessens the proportion of sugar. The successful cultivation of beets rich in sugar requires rotation in crops, however rich and good the soil may appear to be.

To accomplish this there would be required an investment of quite \$300,000,000 and an expenditure each year of \$5,000,000 for the necessary seed. At present the best strains of Sugar Beet Seed are produced in Germany, but soon Beet Seed of the sugar-making varieties will be largely produced in the United States. We are believers that America and Americans can do anything that can be done elsewhere.

**KLEIN-WANZLEBEN**—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety.

**SOIL** The best soil for Sugar Beets is a rich, friable, sandy or clay loam. They cannot be profitably grown on a tenacious wet clay or a very sandy or excessively hard and stony soil. Rich mucky soils will often give an immense yield of roots which though excellent for feeding are of little value for sugar making. Most farm lands capable of producing a good crop of corn or wheat can be made to grow a good crop of beets.

**MANURE** Sugar Beets do much better when the soil has been made rich for a preceding crop than when the fertilizers are applied the same season. The use of rank undecomposed manures, or such as contain a large amount of nitrogen,

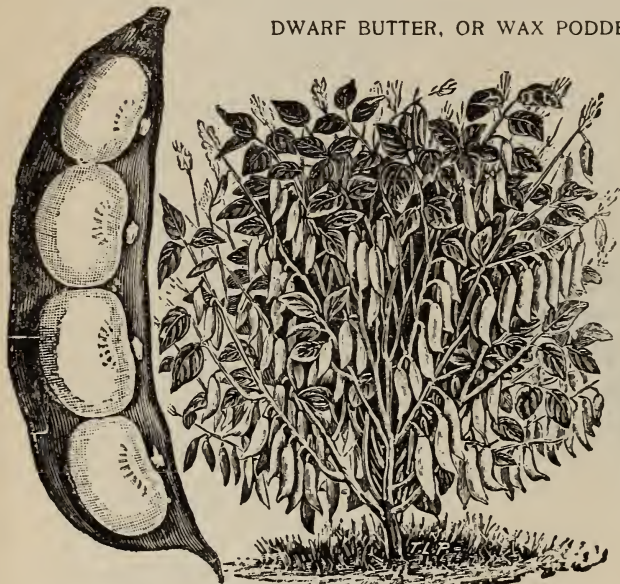
# Beans.

## Dwarf or Bush.

German, *Bohnen*. French, *Haricot*.

**CULTURE.**—One quart to 100 feet in drills, or 150 hills; one bushel per acre. A succession of sowings can be made from the first week in May until September. These dates are for the latitude of Michigan, further south the sowing must be done earlier, further north later. Plant in drills about two inches deep, and from 18 inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of the soil; the poorer the soil the closer they can be planted. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart.

### DWARF BUTTER, OR WAX PODDED VARIETIES.



BEAN, Henderson's Bush Lima.

**Golden Wax.** Very popular; round pods; a well-known standard sort. One of the most delicate and finely flavored as well as earliest of the wax sorts. Best for market or home garden.

**Prolific German Wax.** An improved strain of Black Wax, of more vigorous habit and far more productive. Pods waxy yellow, with slightly curled point.

**Wardwell's Kidney Wax.** Purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust.

**Improved Rust-proof Golden Wax.** An improved strain of Golden Wax with smaller pods

**Challenge Dwarf Black Wax.** An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax.

**Scarlet Flageolet Wax.** Flat, stringless pods of great length and breadth; very productive.

### GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

**Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod.** For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts. Our strain of this popular and excellent variety is a great improvement on the Early Red Valentine, which we have long ago discarded. It is much earlier and is one of the most profitable sorts for private use or market.

**Refugee, or Thousand to One.** Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod.

**Early Kidney, Six Weeks.** Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods.

**Royal Dwarf Kidney.** Excellent either for shelling when green, or baking when ripe.

**Large White Marrow.** Excellent for either shelling when green, or baking when ripe.

**Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy.** Excellent either for shelling when green or baking when ripe.

**MAKE NO MISTAKES. PUT YOUR MONEY IN GOOD SEEDS.** Do not be influenced by bulky catalogues, extravagant descriptions and impossible pictures originating in the mind of some great artist. Common sense is said to be the best manure the gardener can use, and it commences in the selection of seed. Use your common sense and don't be influenced by alluring statements which won't bear the test of the garden.



## Beans, Dwarf or Bush Lima.

**Henderson's Bush Lima Bean.** We place this first among the bush lima beans advisedly, because we are convinced that for the latitude of Michigan it is the most practicable variety to plant, especially by those who depend upon selling the crops. It is at least two to three weeks earlier than the bush forms of the large lima, and never fails to yield a good crop before killing frosts. Moreover, its earliness brings it on the market so long before the large limas that handsome prices may be realized for it.

**Burpee's Bush Lima Bean.** A bush form of the true Large Lima. The plants are uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 150 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from four to six very large flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as Henderson's Bush Lima, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Any one who has tried this variety will be desirous of planting it again.

## Beans, Pole or Running.

German, *Stangennen* French, *Haricot a Rames*.

**CULTURE.**—One quart to 150 hills, one-half bushel per acre. These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed, according to variety, from three to four feet apart. From four to five seeds are planted in each hill, about two inches deep. As the matured bean is used mostly, the season is .00 short for succession crops in the north, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the southern states, where the season of growth is often from March to November. Rough cedar or similar poles about seven or eight feet long should be used for Lima Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

**Early Jersey Lima.** Ten days earlier in maturing than the large Lima. The best sort for market or private use; the best of all.

**Large White Lima.** Largely grown and highly esteemed.

**King of the Garden Lima.** Large in pod and bean.

**Seibert's Early Lima.** In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this new variety is far in advance of all other sorts, and must come to be recognized as the best of all for either the garden or market.

**Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill.** An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and partially over the whole surface with reddish brown dots.

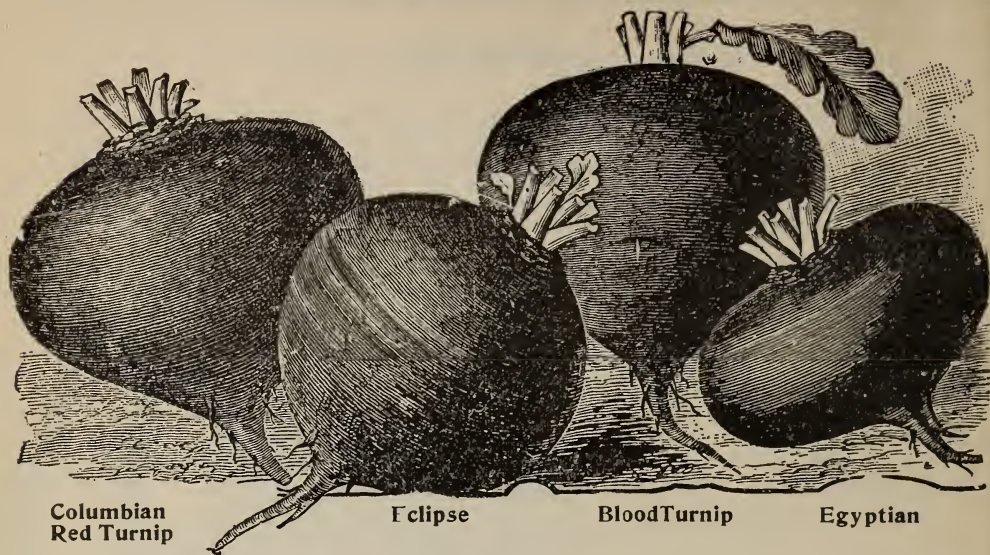
**Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.** This variety is ten days earlier than any other green pod pole bean, very productive and stringless.

**London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.** Showy and excellent, either as a snap or shell bean.

**Dutch Case-Knife.** Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled.

**Scarlet Runner.** A popular English variety; very ornamental, with scarlet blossoms.

**White Runner.** Similar to the scarlet, but has white blossoms.

Columbian  
Red Turnip

Eclipse

Blood Turnip

Egyptian

## Beet.

German, *Munkelrübe*. French, *Betterave*.

**CULTURE.** One ounce to 50 feet of drill, six pounds per acre. The soil which is best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply, sow in spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about one foot apart and two inches deep. For main crop, sow the first week in May, and for winter use sow in June.

**Extra Early Egyptian.** Very early and of dark blood color. rather flat in shape.

**Early Eclipse.** Very early ; tops small, dark purplish green shading to lighter color on outside of the leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter red, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. One of the most desirable sorts for bunching.

**Crosby's Egyptian, Select Strain.** Far superior to the ordinary stock ; is earlier, has larger root and keeps longer.

**Columbian Red Turnip.** One of the best strains of beets for the gardener as well as for the home garden ; fine shaped bulbs, small neck and short tops ; color deep red.

**Early Blood Turnip.** Dark red and of fine flavor ; productive, good winter keeper.

**Dewing's Early Turnip.** Of fine form and flavor, and good for market.

**Turnip Bassano.** A very early light-colored turnip beet.

**Detroit Dark Red Turnip.** Leaf-stems and veins dark red, blade green ; roots globular or ovoid ; peculiarly smooth ; color of skin dark blood-red, flesh bright red, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time.

**Half-Long Blood.** An excellent half-long, second early ; good also for winter use.

**Long Dark Blood.** Long, smooth and very dark red ; a late variety. Our strain of this variety cannot be excelled.

**Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea Kale Beet.** Grown exclusively for its leaves. The middle of the leaf can be used and served like asparagus, the rest of the leaf like spinach.

**Lohrman's Egyptian.**—"Our Leader" the earliest Beet in the market. A selection from that standard market Beet, Early Egyptian, which retains the earliness of the parent stock, and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape ; it is the deepest red, almost black in color, and is of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small Beets for early market, as it is in presentable market shape quicker than any other sort. It is a very rapid grower, and can be sown outside as late as July.



## Mangel Wurzel Beet.

**CULTURE.**—Six to eight pounds of seeds will sow one acre. The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about two feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thin out to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil.

**Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.** The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain an enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons to the acre; quality superior; the best for deep soil.

**Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.** Best and most popular for dairy farming; a very large, yellow-fleshed sort; it contains a large amount of sugar; fine for either cattle or sheep; grows largely above ground, is hardy and a heavy cropper.

**Yellow Ovoid, or Intermediate Mangel Wurzel.** An excellent sort for stock; yellow-fleshed; very productive, and is sweet and fine-grained; fine keeper.

**Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel.** This is the best Yellow Globe in cultivation; heavy yielder and splendid keeper. We highly recommend this strain.

**Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.** Globe-shaped, red, similar to Yellow Globe; good sort for stock; preferred by many.

**French White Sugar, Red Top.** Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock feeding.

**Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar.** A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar producing beet.

**Lane's Imperial Sugar.** A white-fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; harder than French White Sugar; this sort contains a large percentage of sugar.

**French Yellow Sugar.** Yellow-fleshed, otherwise similar to French White Sugar Beet and used for same purpose.



BEET.

Mammoth Long Red  
Mangel Wurzel.

## Cabbage.

German, *Kopffohl*. French, *Chou Pomme*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. The requisites for complete success are: First, good seed. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable, which should be highly manured and worked deep. The early sorts should be sown very early in hot-beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, and transplanted to open ground, setting eighteen to twenty inches apart as early as possible in the spring. The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, one and one-half to three feet apart in the row, owing to the size of the variety. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender and be likely to make long stems.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

### FIRST EARLY SORTS.

**Early Jersey Wakefield.** The leading early variety, pointed heads; fine for early market.

**Charleston, or Large Wakefield.** Popular with market gardeners in the South.

### SECOND EARLY SORTS.

**The Lohrman Seed Co's Earliest Round Head.** It is fully one-third larger than any other early summer cabbage. Detroit gardeners cannot afford to plant any other kind for early market.

**Henderson's Early Summer.** Heads large, round and very compact; ten days later than Jersey Wakefield; and of the earliest large heading varieties.

**Early Winningstadt.** One of the best for either early or late use; it rarely fails to form good, solid heads even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped and a good keeper.

CONRAD FAHNDRICH, Woodmere, Mich.

I can recommend your Hollander, also your full line of Cabbage Seeds very highly. I know there are none better. All the seed bought of you gave good satisfaction.



The Lohrman Seed Co.'s Earliest Round Head.

**Burpee's All Head Early.** The largest heading of the second early sorts.

**Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem.** An early drumhead of large size, following closely the Jersey Wakefield and other very early sorts.

**Gregory's Deep Head.** Probably the best second early cabbage. Fully as early as Fottler's Brunswick, and makes a deeper, solider head. While largely used for early crops it is fully as much grown by our market gardeners for general and late planting. The plants are medium size and form large, deep, very solid, long-keeping heads of excellent quality. Our stock is especially fine and will be sure to please all who use it.

**All Seasons (Vandergaw).** An early Drumhead cabbage, yielding heads of good size. Very desirable either for early or fall use.

**Henderson's Succession.** One of the best of cabbages; heads very large and somewhat flat; ten days later than early summer; much prized by gardeners.

#### LATE, OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS.

**Premium Late Flat Dutch.** This standard late cabbage cannot be excelled for autumn and winter use where a large, solid, long-keeping variety is wanted. We have taken great pains to have the seed we offer pure and from stock of unrivalled excellence.

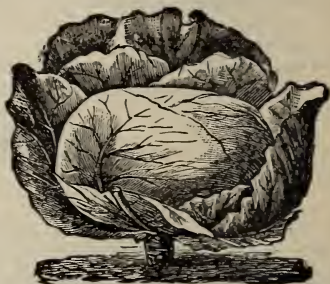
**Henderson's Autumn King.** Well named, for it is the king of autumn, its large, perfectly formed heads making it sell at sight; a splendid keeper.

**Premium Late Drumhead.** Heads large, flat and solid, and a good keeper; planted for main crop for winter keeping.

**Mammoth Rock Red.** The largest and surest heading red cabbage; heads as large and solid as Flat Dutch and fine-grained.

**Savoy, Improved American.** This is the best of the Savoy for market or family use; heads large with crisp, wrinkled leaves.

**Hollander.** Heads medium size, round and very solid; being the hardest heading cabbage known. Matures quite late, and is the best sort to keep over winter. The weight of a trimmed head is fully one-half more than of any other variety of a similar size.



Premium Late Flat Dutch,

## Cauliflower.

German, *Blumenkohl*. French, *Choufleur*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet, and produce 2,000 plants. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. For early fall crops, sow in March and transplant in June, in rows four feet apart, setting the plants two feet apart in the row; water frequently if the ground be dry. Frequent hoeing, and a liberal supply of rich liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of a most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together, and tied over the top of the head to protect from the sun. Sow as late as June 20 for late crops, in beds or in drills, covering one-half inch deep.

**Henderson's Early Snowball.** This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine, and sure to prove satisfactory.

**Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.** The finest strain of the Erfurt Cauliflower.

**Early Erfurt.** A leading standard variety of excellent quality.

**Large Late Algiers.** A sure heading late variety.

**TO ENJOY THE VEGETABLES YOU EAT THE BETTER, YOU MUST RAISE THEM YOURSELF.**



# Carrot.

German, Möhre. French, Carotte.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light and well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. For field culture, sow in drills three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market-gardeners sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops cover one-half inch deep, and thin to six inches apart in the rows; for late, cover three-quarter inch deep, and thin to four inches.

**Early Scarlet Horn.** Excellent for forcing or early out door planting; orange in color; blunt root; four inches in length.

**Guerande, or Ox Heart.** Roots short and very thick, and intermediate between Scarlet Horn and Chantenay; color deep orange; fine grained and sweet; easily dug; annually grows in favor.

**Chantenay, Stump Rooted.** A stump-rooted variety, somewhat resembling the well known Nantes Carrot, but having a larger shoulder and being much more productive.

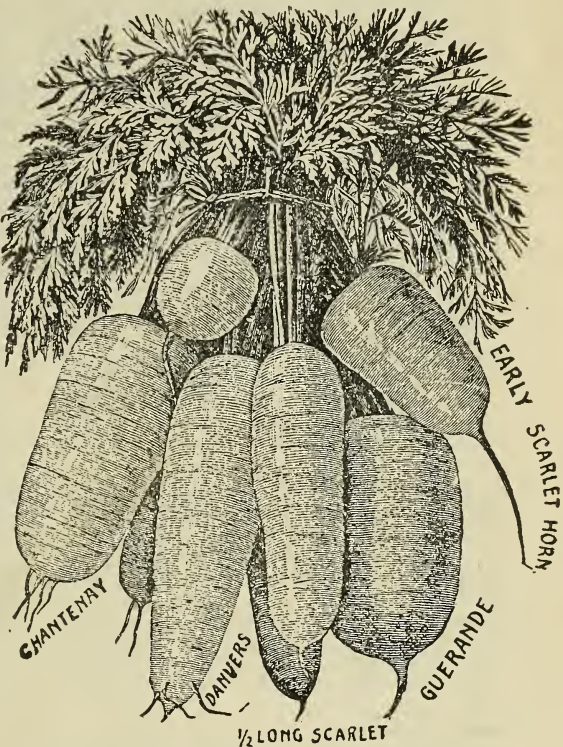
**Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump Rooted.** In size and time of maturity it is between the Early Scarlet Horn and the Long Orange.

**Danvers, Half Long.** One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color, eight to ten inches in length, thick, and ending in a somewhat abrupt point; first-class for all soils.

**Long Orange Improved.** One of the most desirable for either field or garden culture. It grows to a large size, fair specimens averaging twelve inches in length, and three inches diameter at the top. All who have cattle should raise a surplus of this carrot for feeding milk cows during winter. It increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a delicious flavor and a rich golden color.

**Improved Short White.** New, for stock feed; the best white carrot, and furnishes the largest yield at the least expense.

**Large White Belgian.** Roots very large and smooth; grown exclusively for stock feeding.



## Root Crops for Feeding Cattle.

**Carrot, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurzel, Turnip and Ruta Baga.**

It is surprising how little attention has been given to their culture in this country, particularly when we take into account our long, dry summers, which diminish the yield of the hay and other fodder crops, as well as our long winter feeding season, in which some succulent food, such as roots, is so useful to feed with hay and other dry provender. Every farmer should have a few acres of agricultural root crops on his farm, and he will find them invaluable in feeding his stock during the winter. Many have the idea that it is impossible, or at least difficult, to protect such crops during the winter, but when it is considered that in Canada they are much more largely grown than in the United States, and that they can be "pitted" with safety even in the most rigorous winter, it will be readily seen that this idea is erroneous.

TO RAISE THEM WELL YOU MUST GET GOOD SEEDS. HE THAT  
SOWETH WELL REAPETH WELL.



## Celery.

German, *Sellerie*. French, *Celeri*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will produce 7,000 plants, two ounces per acre. Sow seeds in hot-bed in February or March, or out doors in April. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When they are eight inches high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew.

To preserve celery for winter, dig trenches one foot in width and deep as the top of the plants. Stand the celery in these, erect, as they grew, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

**Golden Yellow Large Solid, or Golden Self-Blanching.** Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable. This is beyond doubt the best celery for early market use. Plants of a yellowish-green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier.

**White Plume.** This variety has great merit as an early market sort, requiring no more labor to blanch it than Golden Yellow Large Solid, yet we do not think that it compares with Golden Yellow either in flavor or solidity.

**Perfection Heartwell.** The best flavored, most crisp and tender of the white varieties. The stalks are medium size, round, very solid, crisp and tender, and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor; and a fine winter sort.

**Kalamazoo White Solid Dwarf.** Grown extensively by celery growers at Kalamazoo, Michigan; a dwarf white variety easily blanched, a good keeper and popular as a shipper.

**Golden Heart.** Very solid and the heart is of a golden yellow when blanched; excellent keeper, and fine for garden or market.



CELERY.  
Golden Yellow or Golden Self-Blanching.

## Celeriac, Or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

German, *Knofl-Sellerie*. French, *Celeri-rave*.

The root of this variety is turnip-shaped, tender and marrow-like, having a sweeter taste and stronger odor than other varieties. It is used principally for seasoning meats and soups.

**Large Smooth Prague.** An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round, smooth roots with very few side roots. This is the largest variety and one of the very best.

**Soup Celery.** For flavoring soups, pickles, etc.

## Cress.

German, *Kresse*. French, *Cresson*.

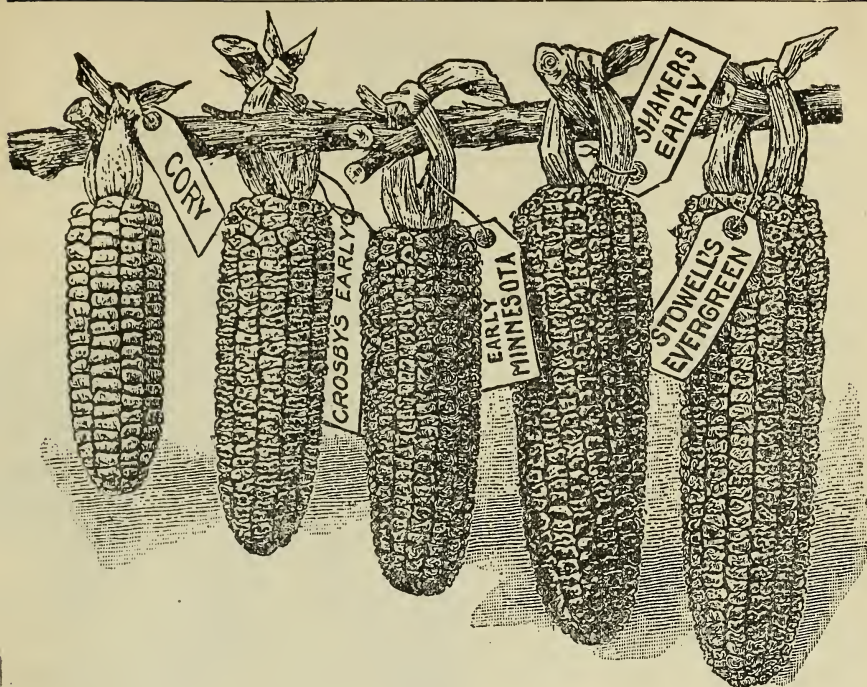
**Curled, or Peppergrass.** This small salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.

**True Water.** This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water.

BEARD BROS., Fort Street.—

When we compare our crop of Golden Yellow Celery from your Seeds, with those from another seed house out of the city, we think it our duty to tell you how much we value a good honest Seedsmen.

In the future will only plant your seeds. "They are the Best."



## Corn, Sugar.

German, *Welchform*. French, *Mais*.

**CULTURE.**—One quart will plant 200 hills; one peck will plant one acre in hills. Corn requires a good soil and a warm situation. Commence, for first early, by planting the early varieties about May 1, and if a continuous supply is wanted all summer, make plantings about two weeks apart from May 1 until the last of July, first planting early varieties, then later ones. Plant in rows three feet apart, and make the hills about the same distance apart in the rows. Five kernels in the hill are plenty. Cover about one inch deep for early, and a little deeper for late. Thin to three plants in a hill.

**Extra Early Cory.** A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity.

**White Cob Cory.** A selection from Red Cory, over which it is a great improvement, being equally as early and having white kernels and white cob.

**Crosby's Early.** Very early, productive, ears rather short, and of a rich, sugary flavor.

**Early Minnesota.** Best early sort, not only for market, but for the private garden. Stalks short and not suckering, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying.

**Shaker's Early.** Large ears; excellent quality; fine market sort, follows the Minnesota; much used by canners.

**Pee and Kay.** A large-eared, fine sort; white grains, tender and sweet.

**Hickox Hybrid.** Next to Stowell's Evergreen the most popular variety for canning, also prized by market gardeners; earlier than Evergreen.

**Old Colony.** Ears sixteen to twenty rowed, grain very deep; fit to use a few days earlier than Evergreen.

**Black Mexican.** Grains black when ripe, but for the table cooks remarkably white.

**Stowell's Evergreen.** The standard for quality, and the best known variety; a flavor like alike with canners and market men; remains a long time in condition for boiling.

**Mammoth White Cory.** This is the Best, Early, Large Sweet Corn fit for use in 60 days; has two or three ears on every stalk, it is 12 rowed with large and broad grain.

**Lohrman's Early Giant.** This superior Sweet Corn is ready for market in 90 days from planting. Ears almost as large as the Evergreen, it is a quick seller on the Detroit market on account of its earliness and handsome large ears.



## Cucumber.

German, Gurke. French, *Concombre*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant one acre. For earliest use, sow in the hot-bed or greenhouse in February or March, in warm loam, where the temperature is about 90 degrees; cover half an inch deep, and when the plants are of fair size, transplant into hills. Plant for general use in the open ground, about June 1, in hills six feet apart each way, and thin, to three plants in a hill.

**Early Russian.** Fruit three to four inches long, thick, oval, pointed at each end, covered with fine small spines.

**Early Cluster.** Fruit borne in pairs.

**Early Short Green or Early Frame.**

This variety ought to be ranked among the pickling sorts, as it is first-class for this purpose. Our stock is very superior.

**Chicago Pickling.** The favorite with Chicago pickle manufacturers; fine shape and very productive.

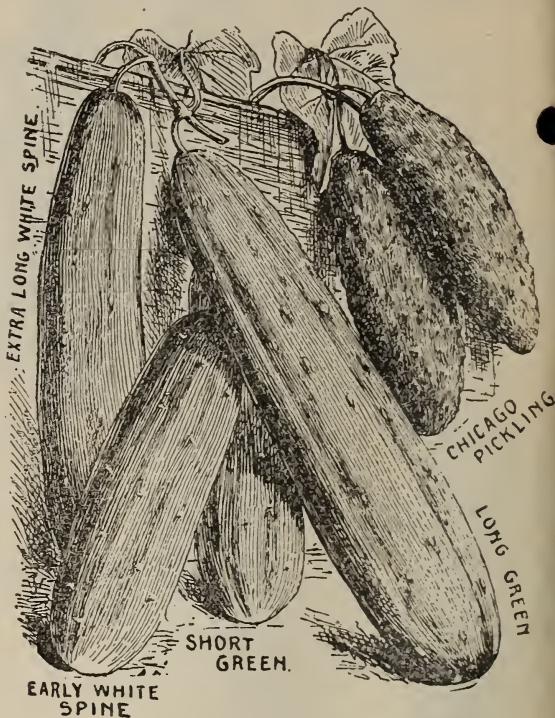
**Boston Pickling.** Fruit short, smooth and pointed at each end; color bright green and a great yielder; one of the best sorts for pickling.

**Early White Spine.** One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more than any other for forcing under glass.

**Extra Long White Spine.** Largely used for forcing and early outdoor planting.

**Evergreen White Spine.** It is very slow to ripen even after being fully grown, and remains in an edible condition longer than any other variety; for handsome appearance and quality it is unsurpassed.

**Improved Long Green.** The standard all-around variety. It makes an excellent fruit for slicing, quality crisp and delicious. The smaller fruits are used for pickling, and the larger ones can be allowed to ripen for preserving.



## Corn Salad.

### Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce.

German, Aderjalat, Lammarat. French, *Mache, Salade de ble.*

**CULTURE**—Sow the seeds one-half inch deep in drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry, it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if sown very early in the spring.

**Large Seeded, Large Leaved.** This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks.

WE TEST OUR SEEDS BEFORE SHIPPING, THEREFORE THEY ALWAYS GROW.



## Egg Plant.

German, *Eierpflanze*. French, *Aubergine*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce for 1,000 plants. The Egg Plant will thrive well in any good garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hot bed in March or April, and when about an inch high pot in two-inch pots. Plant out about June 1, two and one-half feet apart.

**Improved Large New York Purple.** The leading market variety; of large size, skin deep purple, smooth, free of thorns.

## Endive.

German, *Endivien*. French, *Chicoree*.

**CULTURE.**—Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is most generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed during June or July, in drills fourteen inches apart, and when well established thin to one foot apart.

**Small Green Curled.** Is the hardiest variety, with beautiful curled, dark green leaves.

**Large Green Curled.** A large growing variety, outer leaves bright, dark green.

**Moss Curled.** A variety growing considerably denser and having the leaves much finer cut than the Green Curled.

**Ever White Curled.** The outer leaves are very light colored, frequently white, so that the plant is very attractive, and always brings the highest price on the market.

**Broad Leaved Batavian.**

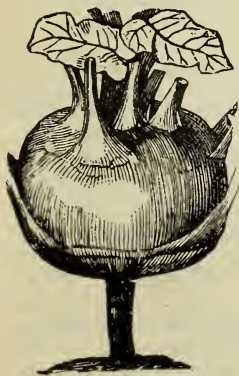
## Kale, or Borecole.

German, *Blätter-Kohl*. French, *Chou Vert*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will produce 100 plants. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds; transplant in June, in the same manner as for cabbage.

**Extra Curled German Dwarf Green.** Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green.

**Tall Green Curled Scotch.** Grows about two feet high, leaves dark green, curled and wrinkled; very hardy, and is improved by a light frost.



**Kohl-Rabi.**

Early White Vienna.

## Kohl=Rabi,

### Or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.

German, *Kohl-Rabi*. French, *Chou-Rave*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; four pounds per acre. This vegetable, the popularity of which is increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but excels both in nutritive, hardy and productive qualities. The seed may be sown in June, in rows 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to eight or ten inches in the rows, or start in hot bed in February and March.

**Early White Vienna.** *Short Leaf, extra for forcing.* Best for general table use; flesh tender and white.

**Large Green.** Good for table use, and is also good for feeding stock.

**Purple Vienna.** A little later than white; color bluish-purple.

## Leek.

German, *Lauch*. French, *Poireau*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill; four pounds per acre. The Leek is very hardy and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck being covered, may be blanched.

**London Flag.** The oldest and best known and most largely grown variety.

**Large Rouen.** Very hardy and strong; shorter, and having very broad, flag like leaves.

**HAVE USED YOUR SEEDS FIVE YEARS.**—I always find your seeds far ahead of any others and always true to name.

JOS. METHNER, North Detroit.

# Lettuce.

German, *Lattich*. French, *Laitue*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will sow 120 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Requires a rich, moist soil, and to be crisp and tender needs to be grown in cool weather. For winter use sow in hot-beds every two weeks, at the rate of one ounce of seed to four sashes (a sash is three feet long by six feet wide); cover very lightly, and transplant first to three inches apart each way afterwards to eight inches. For garden or field, sow in rows, and cover one-fourth of an inch deep, and thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows.

## EARLY CURLED VARIETIES.

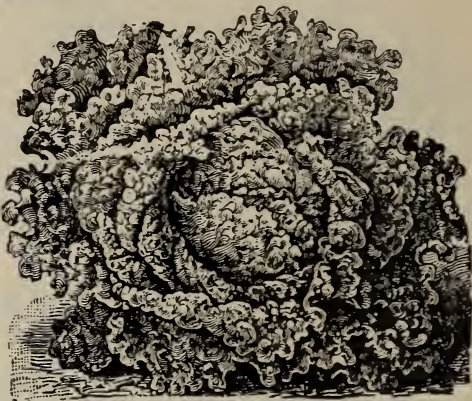
**Detroit Market Gardener's, or Engel's Forcing.** The valuable features of this lettuce are: *Earliness and Enormous Size*, cuttings being made time and again in six weeks after sowing the seed. *Long Standing Qualities*; by this we mean that it remains longer fresh and unwilted after being cut, than any other lettuce. You cannot afford to sow any other variety for forcing or early outdoor planting.

**Grand Rapids.** A distinctively forcing and shipping lettuce, beautiful in appearance.

**Simpson Early Curled.** A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground.

**Early Curled Silesia.** Early and tender; leaves yellowish-green; good either for the home or market garden.

**Black Seeded Simpson.** Nearly double the size of Early Curled Simpson; leaves delicate golden yellow; a superior variety either for forcing or sowing out of doors.



LETTUCE, Detroit Market Gardener's.

## HEAD, OR CABBAGE VARIETIES.



LETTUCE. Hanson.

**Hanson.** Extensively grown by market gardeners, as it is always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality; outer leaves green with light veins, inner leaves white.

**Philadelphia Butter.** Leaves thick and nearly round, forming very solid, round heads, which stand a long time before seeding; inner leaves rich yellow.

**Frankfort Head, or Salamander.** Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably; very popular in some sections.

**Satisfaction Black Seeded.** Forms fine large heads of handsome light-green leaves, that are crisp and tender.

**Early Prize Head.** Leaves green and red, very thin, crisp and tender; one of the very best for private use.

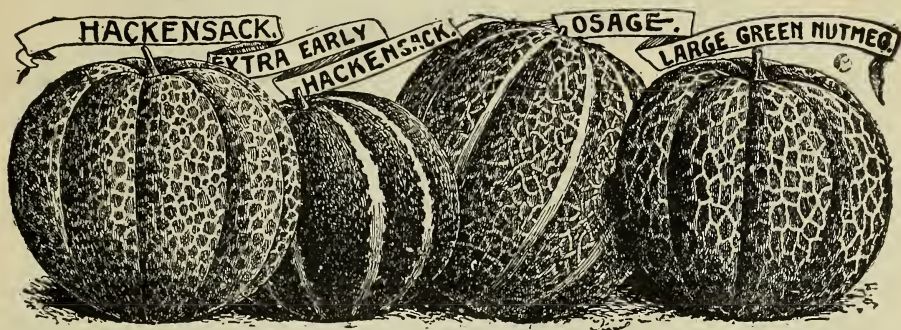
**Buttercup.** For forcing or out door use; yellow, solid, medium-sized heads; distinct and attractive.

**Deacon.** A large, solid, cabbage lettuce for summer. We recommend this variety as superior and one of the very best.

**Flammoth Black Seeded Butter.** Forms very solid, large, round heads, which stand a long time before seeding, inner leaves rich yellow.

WE ARE THE INTRODUCERS OF ENGEL'S FORCING LETTUCE, THEREFORE  
BUY OF US AND GET PURE STOCK.





## Melon, Musk.

German, *Melone*. French, *Melon*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will plant eighty hills; two pounds per acre. A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotton compost, is of the first importance. Plant, when all danger of frost is over, in hills five to six feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity.

### GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES.

**Jenny Lind.** An extra early, small, green-fleshed melon of very fine flavor; round and flattened at the ends.

**Extra Early Hackensack.** This is the favorite green-fleshed melon in Detroit markets. A selection from and an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully ten days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect.

**Hackensack.** Fruit large, round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh thick and of very fine flavor. A fine market variety.

**Improved Large Green Nutmeg.** Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor.

**Small Green Nutmeg.** This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use.

**Montreal Market.** Excellent variety of the largest size; we have had them weighing over 20 pounds. In shape almost round, flattened at ends, deeply ribbed; skin green and netted. Flesh green, very thick.

**Baltimore or Acme.** Productive and excellent shipping melon. It is a green-fleshed variety of oblong form.

### RED OR SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES.

**Emerald Gem.** Distinct, very early and prolific; skin ribbed, yet smooth, and of a deep emerald green, with a few lighter-colored stripes. The flesh is thick, of a suffused salmon color.

**Osage.** This is the favorite market melon of Chicago and Detroit, and many other western markets, and offered on the bills of fare of first-class hotels and restaurants. It is globe or egg shaped, slightly netted, skin dark green and flesh orange-pink, very thick and of a flavor not surpassed by any in cultivation; as a market melon it is superior to any variety that can be named and the most profitable.

**Princess.** In shape this melon is slightly elongated; skin dark green and densely netted; ribs shallow; flesh deep salmon yellow and not surpassed by any in rich, spicy flavor, and has all the excellent points which go to make a splendid market melon, including size, averaging six to eight pounds.

CHAS. BUTLER, of Wayne, Mich.

I have been using your Musk Melon Seed, and find it the best and purest stock I have ever grown.



## Melon, Water.

German, *Wassermelone*. French, *Melon d'Eau*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds per acre. Water melons are cultivated in hills, which should be six or eight feet apart each way, and composed of light moderately rich soil. The hills should be dug about two feet square, 18 inches deep, and half filled with well-rotted manure, which must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Plant in May, ten seeds to a hill, and when the plants are well up thin out three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

**Phinney's Early.** A valuable early variety for use in the North, and a sure cropper.

**Peerless, or Ice Cream.** The best melons for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers; hardy, productive; fruit medium size, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet.

**Kolb's Gem.** Largely grown, particularly in the South, for shipments to northern markets. As a shipping melon it has hardly an equal. The fruit is neatly round; rind dark green, somewhat marbled with lighter shades. Weight 25 to 50 pounds.

**Cuban Queen.** One of the very best all-round melons. Good to ship, and for home use not excelled by any in quality.

**Gypsie, or Georgia Rattlesnake.** An excellent market variety; large, oblong; rind dark mottled and striped; a well-known shipping melon.

**Dixie.** It is the best for shipping. Rind darker than Kolb's Gem and more beautifully striped and much longer in shape.

**The Volga.** It is perfectly round in shape, averaging 15 pounds in weight. The skin is light green in color, slightly mottled, thin and very hard. One of the earliest.

**Long Light Icing.** It is uniformly long, oval in shape, and nearly twice as heavy as the Round Icing.

**Dark Icing.** Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly mottled with lighter shade.

**Citron.** *For Preserving.* Fruit round.

## Mushroom Spawn.

German, *Champignonbrut*. French, *Blanc de Champignon*.

**CULTURE.**—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



WM. READY, of Dearborn, writes:—

This I will say for your seeds, I never had a finer or larger crop of Onions in my life than I had last year; seemed as though every seed grew and nobody need hesitate to try them.



## Onion Seed.

German, Zwiebel. French, Oignon.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce for 100 feet of drill; five or six pounds in drills for an acre. For sets, 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil. The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The best culture requires that the ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn, and laid up in ridges during the year to pulverize. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake, and tread it firmly; sow thinly in drills about one-quarter of an inch deep, and one foot apart; cover with fine soil, and press down with the back of a rake or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

**Extra Early Red.** Extra Michigan Grown. A very early and abundant yielder; mild flavored, of medium size and a good keeper; bulbs same shape and color as Red Wethersfield, but two weeks earlier.

**Southport Red Globe.** This variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich, red color, and of superior quality.

**Large Red Wethersfield.** Extra, Michigan Grown. Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our Michigan grown seed far surpassing the ordinary Red Wethersfield in *size, productiveness and keeping* qualities.

**Michigan Yellow Globe.** Extra Michigan Grown. The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe-shaped onion gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous seed yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured.

**Yellow Globe Danvers.** Extra Michigan Grown. It is immeasurably superior to the average seed offered, not only in shape and color but in productiveness. The product of this seed always finds a ready sale, even when the general crop is a "glut" on the market, and will always average 50c per bbl. more than any other strain. This, our special strain, is all grown from selected, hand-picked bulbs, none but those perfect in size and shape being set for seed.

**Yellow Danvers.** A very early sort of great merit; one of the best yellow kinds for market.

MOORE BROS., of Joy Road say:—

We have grown Onions from your seeds for five years, and find them the most perfect of any that we have ever tried, without any exception. Therefore have found it to our interest to place our whole order for Vegetable Seed with you this season.



**Yellow Globe Danvers.** This is the standard variety everywhere, its uniform shape, bright yellow color and fine quality commending it to all. Yellow Globe Danvers is an excellent keeper and is one of the most desirable sorts for either the professional or amateur gardener.

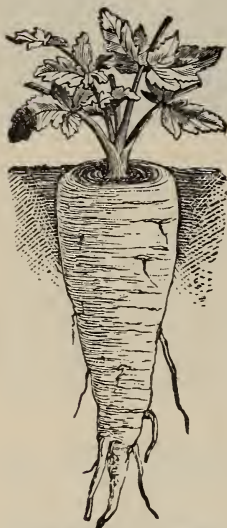
**Large Yellow Dutch or Strasburg.** This is the earliest of the large flat yellow sorts. It is a wonderful keeper.

**Prizetaker.** The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe. Having a small neck, stiff necks are almost unknown. Our seed is the choicest American grown, and not Imported Spanish King, as sold by some dealers.

**White Globe.** Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine-grained, and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe.

**White Portugal, or Silverskin.** A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained and a good keeper. More extensively sown for sets than any other white variety, and is also largely grown for pickling.

**Queen.** Particularly valuable for pickles. If sown thickly they will mature perfect, hard onions from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in early spring it will produce onions one to two inches in diameter early in summer, and if sown in July will, with favorable weather be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use until the following summer.



PARSNIP, Hollow Crown.

## Parsnip.

German, *Pastinake*. French, *Panais*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce per 200 feet of drill; three pounds per acre. Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground till spring, to be dug as required.

**Hollow Crown, or Guernsey.** Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin.

**Long White Dutch, or Sugar.** A standard variety with long, smooth roots.

## Parsley.

German, *Petersilie*. French, *Persil*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce for 150 feet of drill. Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water.

**Fine Triple Curled.** This is a most beautiful and valuable variety.

**Champion Moss Curled.** Moss-like leaves of a handsome bright-green color; are finely crimped and curled. For garnishing, no variety is more attractive.

**Plain, or Single.** Plain leaves, excellent flavor.

## Pepper.

German, *Pfeffer*. French, *Piment*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will produce about 1500 plants. Sow in hot-beds early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable.

**Red Chili.** Red pods two inches long. Very hot.

**Long Red Cayenne.** The *true* Cayenne; hot and pungent.

**Sweet Mountain.** Large, mild; glossy red.

**Large Bell, or Bull Nose.** The standard sort for market or home use.

**Ruby King.** Remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste; most excellent for stuffing or for pepper-hash.



## PEAS.

German, Erbsen. French, Pois.

**CULTURE.**—One quart for 75 feet of drill, two bushels in drills for an acre. Peas come earliest to maturity in light, rich soil. For general crop, a deep loam or a soil strongly inclining to clay is best. For early crops decomposed leaves or leaf mold should be used. For general crops a good dressing should be applied; and for the dwarf-growing kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. When grown as a market crop, peas are never staked; for private use they are generally sown in double rows, and the tall varieties stalked up by brush.

Our stock of Peas cannot be excelled either as to earliness, purity or germinating quality. Detroit gardeners have offered green peas grown from our stock several days in advance of any other. Our stocks are of the best. All smooth peas 60 pounds per bushel; all wrinkled peas 56 pounds per bushel. Wrinkled varieties marked thus\*.

### EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

**First and Best.** Height two and a-half feet. The best extra early pea ever offered.

This variety is unequalled for excellence, yield, size of pod and regularity of growth. It is a prodigious bearer, and ripens up so evenly as not to require more than two pickings to clear off the crop, and in this last feature and in its extreme earliness consists its great value to market gardeners and truckers.

**Extra Early.** Height two and a-half feet. One of the best early peas, largely used by southern gardeners.

**Extra Early Kent.** Height three feet. A favorite early variety.

**Alaska.** Height two and a-half feet. The earliest blue pea; a fine sort; popular with canneis and market gardeners; ripens uniformly.

\***American Wonder.** Height one foot. Extra early. Dwarf-growing vines, quality superb. A splendid sort for home use.

\***McLean's Little Gem.** Height one and a-half feet. This variety is nearly as early as the American Wonder, and the vine is decidedly larger and bears an immense crop of pods, which are larger and invariably well filled with peas of the best quality. Market gardeners use more of this sort than any other wrinkled pea.

\***Premium Gem.** Height one and a-half feet. A very desirable early dwarf, green, wrinkled variety. When in a green state it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor.

### SECOND EARLY SORTS.

\***McLean's Advancer.** Height two and a half feet. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Detroit on account of its great productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and its fine flavor.

**Telephone.** Height two feet. Market gardeners have found it a most profitable sort. The vines often bear eighteen to twenty pods per stalk, each containing six or seven large peas, of excellent flavor. Our stock has been most carefully selected and can be relied upon.

\***Shropshire Hero.** Height two and a-half feet. This valuable, new, second early wrinkled pea is a decided improvement on the old Yorkshire Hero.

\***Yorkshire Hero.** Height two and a-half feet. A splendid, large marrow pea; abundant bearer, fine quality.

### LATE SORTS.

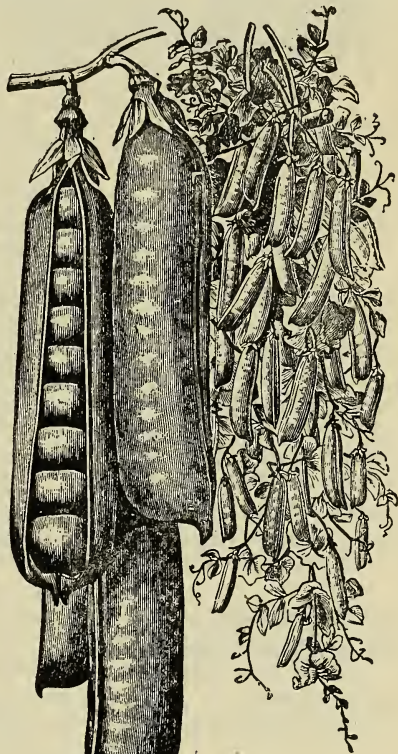
\***Champion of England.** Height five feet. This is yet, by general consent, acknowledged to be the best of the late tall varieties.

**Large White Marrowfat.** Height five feet. Strong growth; pods large, cylindrical, rough, light color and well filled.

**Large Black Eye Marrowfat.** An excellent variety, pods large; a prolific bearer.

**Melting Sugar.** Height three feet. (Edible Pods.) It should be used in much the same way as a wax bean.

**Lohrman's Midsummer.** Combines quantity and quality, it is a medium early, green wrinkled Pea, grows three feet high and is literally covered with large, dark green, heavy pods, in fact, so striking and distinct is this variety, that it would be picked out at once in a field of fifty other varieties.



PEAS, First and Best.



German, *Nettig, Radies.*  
French, *Radis, Rave, Petite Rave.*

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twelve pounds per acre. The soil for radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, and their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hot-beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession, as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar.

#### EARLY ROUND RADISHES.

**Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing.** This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing.

**Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.** A handsome, very early round sort; skin bright scarlet on top and shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine; very popular.

**Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing.** A very beautiful forcing variety; similar in shape and appearance to Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

**Early Round Deep Scarlet.** An early, round, deep scarlet-skinned variety; crisp and tender.

**Early Scarlet, Turnip Rooted.** A well-known early turnip-shaped variety; very quick grower.

**Early White, Turnip Rooted.** Good for forcing or open ground.

**Early Scarlet Globe.** This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets.

**French Breakfast.** Pink color, olive shape, white tipped; popular everywhere.

**Large White Summer Turnip.** A very handsome round or turnip-shaped variety; grows large size; skin and flesh pure white, very crisp and fine flavored.

**Golden Globe.** A perfect globe in shape; skin bright golden yellow; rapid grower and fine quality; a good variety for summer.

#### EARLY LONG AND SUMMER RADISHES.

**Wood's Early Frame.** An excellent, long, red radish, not quite so long as the Long Scarlet, with smaller top, and is quite a few days earlier; fine either for forcing or equally as good for open ground.

**Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger.** Early, of rapid growth and beautiful shape; skin and flesh snow white; very juicy, firm, crisp and tender; the finest of long white radishes.

**Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved.** This is a standard variety for private garden or market use. It grows six to seven inches long, half out of the ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; top small.

**Improved Chartier, or Shepherd.** A very handsome and attractive variety, tender and crisp, and does not become pithy or hollow for a long time after attaining its full growth. Its shape is long, being of a deep crimson at the top and shading off to white at the bottom. Largely used by southern truckers.

JULIUS SCHRAMM, Center Line Road.

I always find your Forcing Radish Seed to produce the best stock for selling on Detroit markets.



**Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped.** New and distinct. Color vivid scarlet, tipped with snow white.

**White Naples.** Skin and flesh pure white; mild and pleasant flavored; for summer and fall.

**White Strasburg.** This grows to the largest size and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four or five inches long and about two inches thick; very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts.

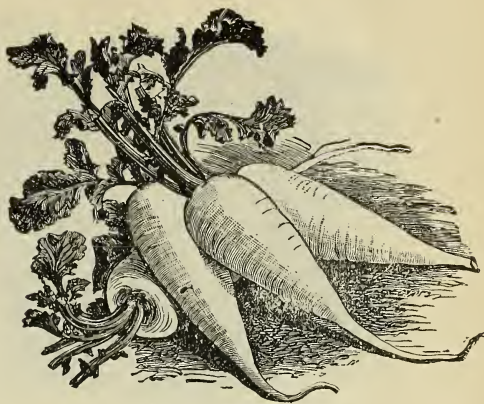
#### WINTER RADISHES.

**Scarlet China Winter.** Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use; a favorite with market men.

**Long White Spanish.** Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than Black Spanish.

**Long Gray Laon.** Similar to the last except in color.

**Long Black Spanish.** A long, black-skinned variety; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardiest.



RADISH. White Strasburg.

## Salsify, Or Oyster Plant.

German, *Wodsbart*. French, *Salsifis*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; eight pounds per acre. Sow the seed in light, deep soil, early in spring, in drills 12 inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to four or five inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground till spring.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island.** We consider this the largest and most profitable salsify in cultivation; roots are two or three times the size of the ordinary salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market gardeners.

## Spinach.

German, *Spinat*. French, *Espinard*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce for 100 feet of drill; fifteen pounds broadcast per acre. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw during winter, which prevents it from being cut with frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August.

**Long Standing, Thick Leaved.** An improved round-seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts. It is especially desirable because it goes to seed much later than any other variety. It is adapted for both spring and fall sowing, and is one of the best for market and family use.

**Savoy Leaved.** Hardy and prolific.

**Round Leaved.** A standard variety.

**Improved Thick Leaved.**

**Prickly Winter Long Standing.** The hardiest variety; thick leaved. For fall sowing.

## Sun Flower.

**Large Russian.** This variety has large heads, having much more and larger seed than the common sort. Grows almost invariably to a single unbranched stalk.

## Tobacco Seed.

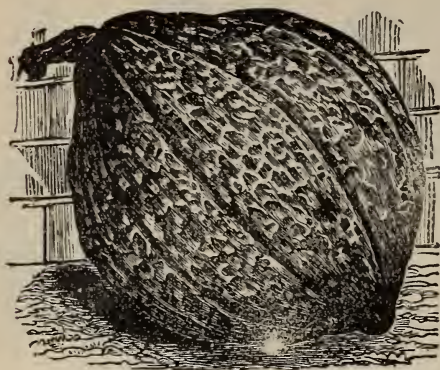
**Connecticut Seed Leaf.** A popular sort.

**Havana.** Finest strain of imported seed.

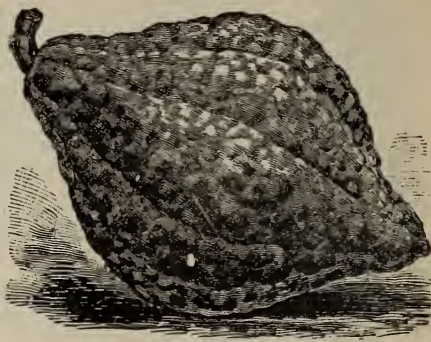
JOS. HEINTZ, of Mt. Elliot Avenue, says,

I have used your Early Long Scarlet Radish, Eclipse Beet and White Spine Cucumber under glass and they cannot be excelled.





SQUASH, Boston Marrow.



SQUASH, Hubbard.

## Squash.

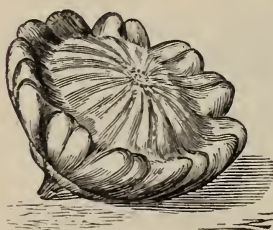
German, Kürbis. French, Courge.

**CULTURE.**—Bush sorts one ounce for 50 hills; bush varieties two pounds, and running varieties three pounds in hills for an acre. Squashes are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, and although they will grow readily on almost any soil, they will well repay generous treatment. Like all vegetables of this class, it is useless to sow until the weather has become settled and warm. Light soils are best suited for their growth, and it is most economical of manure to prepare hills for the seeds in the ordinary manner by incorporating two or three shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil for each hill. For the bush varieties, from three to four feet each way, and for the running sorts from six to eight feet. Eight or ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, leaving three or four of the strongest plants.

### SUMMER VARIETIES.

**Early White Bush Scallop.** A standard summer variety; good either for home or market garden.

**Early Yellow Bush Scallop.** Same as White Bush excepting color.



SQUASH, White Bush Scallop.

**Mammoth White Bush Scallop.** The best strain of white scalloped squash in existence. It grows to a large size, and for quality is simply delicious.

**Mammoth Summer Crookneck.** It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden.

### AUTUMN OR WINTER VARIETIES.

**Boston Marrow.** Fine fall variety, oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and firm; best for pies and also for canning.

**Hubbard.** This is a superior variety, and the best winter squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. We have taken the utmost pains with this sort and can recommend our stock as in all probability the best in the country, and think our customers can plant it with perfect confidence that every fruit will be a pure Hubbard.

**Lohrman's Hubbard.** For many years we have given especial attention to this variety. The seed which we offer is from an improved strain, resulting from careful selection, and we are confident that no better Hubbard stock is today on the American market. It is much larger and more warty than the ordinary Hubbard.

# Tomato.

German, Liebesapfel. French, *Tomate*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will produce 1500 plants; two ounces per acre. The tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in the hot-bed about February 20, and continuous sowings made until April 1, according as the plants are wanted for use. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant to four inches apart; and, after three or four weeks, transplant from the hot-bed into a cold-frame, setting the plants eight inches apart each way.

## EARLIEST RED VARIETIES.

**Atlantic Prize.** One of the earliest; smooth, solid and bright red.

**Early Michigan.** Ripens its first fruit almost as early as any sort; fruit medium size to large, and unlike most varieties grows larger as the season advances; perfectly smooth, solid, deep, rich, red color, and of excellent flavor.

**Livingston's Favorite.** Large, smooth, productive and a good shipper.

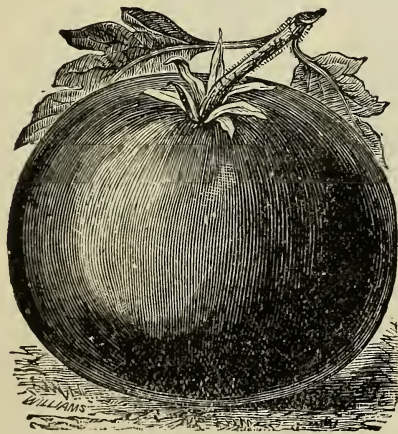
**Trophy.** Very solid and good in every way; bright red color; a standard late sort.

**Livingston's Perfection.** A splendid spherical tomato for canning or shipping, blood red, has few seeds.

**Livingston's New Stone.** This new sort is a great favorite with canners. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, very deep red in color, and astonishingly heavy.

## PURPLE FRUITED VARIETIES.

**Livingston's Acme.** Earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early purple fruited tomato, either for home, market or to ship, for private gardens or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class.



TOMATO, Livingston's Acme.

**Essex Early Hybrid.** Very similar to the Acme, fruit slightly darker purple, always smooth and handsome; quality among the best.

**Dwarf Champion.** The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Color purplish-pink, fairly solid. About as early as any purple tomato.

**Livingston's Beauty.** Large, smooth, pinkish-red; thick flesh, regular form.

## MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES.

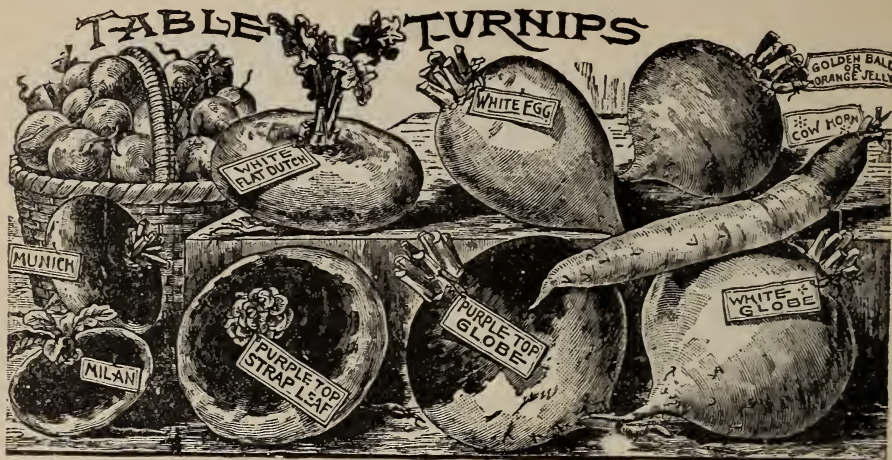
**Peach.** Resembles a peach in size and shape; color red; fine for preserves, pickles and for exhibition.

**Golden Queen.** Yellow, ripens early, is large sized, smooth and solid.

**Yellow Plum.** Fruit plum-shaped, clear deep yellow color.

**NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS GIVE STRONG PLANTS. WE GROW THEM.**





## Turnip.

German, Rübe. French, *Navet*.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will sow 150 feet in drills; one pound per acre. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to eight inches apart, as soon as plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings will be made for main and late crops. The sowings should always be done just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important.

### WHITE FLESHED SORTS.

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan.** The earliest turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety; a favorite with gardeners who want first turnips in market. Bulb white, flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top.

**White Egg.** Its shape is nearly oval or egg; flesh very firm and fine-grained, thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness.

**Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaf.** A flat white sort, very sweet and fine-grained; excellent for garden culture and most beautiful.

**Red, or Purple Top, Strap Leaved.** The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground, and a very quick grower. Though used mainly for stock-feeding, it is highly esteemed as one of the finest table varieties.

**Purple Top White Globe.** An early variety, globe-shaped; heavy cropper; in other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome-looking bulb, and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnip for market garden purposes.

**Large Red Top Norfolk.** A handsome, spherical or slightly flattened root, reddish-purple above ground, with small top. Grown both for table use and stock.

**Pomeranian White Globe.** A large globe-shaped white variety; in good soil will grow to weigh twelve to fifteen pounds. Used mainly for feeding stock.

**Cow Horn, or Long White.** Roots carrot shaped, and grows half above ground; flesh is firm, white and sweet, and is a good table variety.

**Sweet German.** It partakes largely of the nature of the ruta бага, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet.

### YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

**Large Amber Globe.** Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow.

**Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.** Not of large size, but firm, hard, and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior as a table variety.

**Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.** Flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary.



RUTA BAGA—Improved Purple Top Yellow

## Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one pound per acre. Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July, in drills two feet apart, and thinned out at the first working to ten inches between the plants.

**Improved Purple Top, Yellow.** Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground. Has but little neck.

### American Purple Top Yellow, or Long Island.

This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. Bulbs are of great size, yellow fleshed and purple crown.

**Yellow Swede.** Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath.

**Carter's Imperial Purple Top.** Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, yields heavily.

**Monarch or Tankard.** This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. This variety is sold also as Hurst's Monarch and Carter's Elephant.

**Sweet Russian, or White.** Grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich; an excellent keeper.



DILL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

## Sweet Herbs.

**Basil.** The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, and highly-seasoned dishes.

**Borage.** The leaves are used for flavoring.

**Dill.** The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used for pickling with cucumbers.

**Lavender.** An aromatic, medicinal herb.

**Marjoram.** A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart.

**Rosemary.** The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning.

**Sage.** A hardy perennial, cultivated for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart.

**Summer Savory.** A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

**Thyme.** This herb is perennial. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

HERMAN DUPKE, Woodmere, P. O.

I have purchased all my seeds from you for some years. Your Turnip and Ruta Baga and all other varieties of vegetable seed cannot be excelled. I have always been highly satisfied both as regards crops and quality.



# WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR HIGH-GRADE RE-CLEANED GRASS SEED.



TIMOTHY.

**TIMOTHY.**

This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Forty-five pounds per bushel.

**RED TOP-FANCY.**

In some sections this is called Rhode Island Bent Grass. In Pennsylvania and states farther south it is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Sow in spring or fall.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.**

Sometimes called June, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. The Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In Conjunction with white clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use four bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasture, two bushels will be required; sow early in the spring, or in October or November. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

**ORCHARD GRASS.**

One of the most valuable grasses on ac-

count of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that amount. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

**PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.**

A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. It is largely used, mixed with other grasses, for lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, in spring.

**HUNGARIAN.**

This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet.

**COMMON MILLET.**

Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pound per acre, from May 1st to August 1st.

**GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET.**

An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden-yellow and beautiful in appearance.

## Clover Seeds.

**MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED.**

Grows nearly twice the size of the common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight pounds per acre.

**MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE.**

This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall; and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre; more is required on old stiff soils than on new and lighter ones.

**ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH.**

The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone.

**CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN.**

An annual variety. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once com-

mences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. It is sown in August or September in the South, but should not be planted in the North until Spring.

**WHITE DUTCH.**

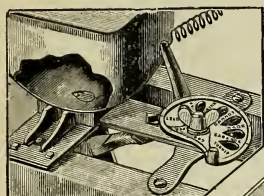
A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

**LUCERNE, OR ALFALFA.**

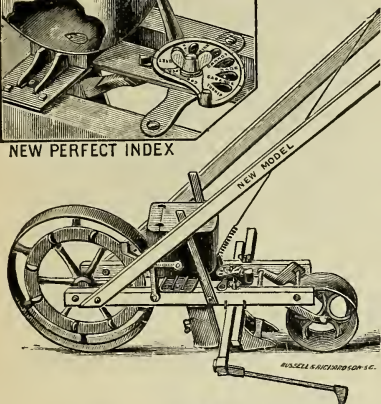
It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre.

# PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

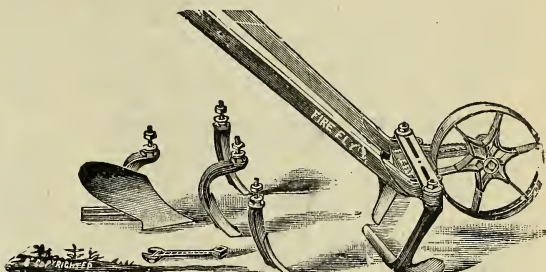
Send for Complete, Illustrated, Descriptive List  
of these Invaluable Tools. IT IS FREE. : : :



NEW PERFECT INDEX



NEW MODEL SEED DRILL.



PLANET JR., FIREFLY SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

Planet Jr. Plain Double Wheel Hoe.....	\$3.50
Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	\$4.50
Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, with 1 Pair Hoes, Only	\$2.75
The Firefly Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow....	\$3.75
The Firefly Wheel Garden Plow.....	\$2.25
The Planet Jr. Grass Edger.....	\$3.50
Horse Hoe and Cultivator.....	\$6.50

The New Model Seed Drill, Unquestionably the Best Drill on the market to-day, Price \$6.50

Planet Jr. No. 2 Seed Drill, Price \$6.50

The Planet Jr. Combined, DRILL, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE and PLOW, Price \$9

The Magee Cultivator, Try one and you will use no other, Price \$4

Gem of the Garden Cultivator, Price \$4

The Planet Jr., Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow, Price \$6

## THE "ACME" GARDEN SEED DRILL

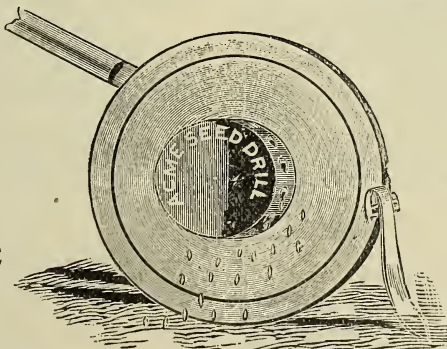
MARKET

GARDENERS

will find this a very  
convenient Drill for  
use in

GREENHOUSE

and  
HOT BEDS



AMATEUR

Gardeners and  
Farmers.

This is the Drill for  
City Lots and  
Small Garden Patches

A GARDEN SEED DRILL that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnips and all such seeds with perfect regularity: It is impossible for it to sow anything but accurately, doing the work as thoroughly as the costly machines, and will cover ten times the ground that can possibly be covered by hand. It is simple in construction and so easily understood that a child can be instantly taught to use it.

PRICE OF "ACME" DRILL, ONLY, \$1.00.



## FERTILIZERS AND INSECTICIDES.

For the Farmer, Gardener and Florist.

### Crocker's General Crop Phosphate.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia .....	1 to 2 per cent.
Available Phos. Acid.....	7 to 10 per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid.....	1 to 2 per cent.
Equal to Bone Phos. of	
Lime .....	18 to 24 per cent.
Sulphate of Potash.....	2 to 4 per cent.
Price, 1 lb. 5c., 10 lbs. 30c., 50 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$1.50, 250 lbs. barrel \$3.25, ton \$25.	

### Crocker's Universal Grain Grower.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Ammonia .....	1 to 2 per cent.
Available Phos. Acid.....	7 to 10 per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid.....	1 to 2 per cent.
Equal to Bone Phos. of	
Lime .....	18 to 24 per cent.
Sulphate of Potash.....	5 to 7 per cent.
Price, 250-lb. barrel \$4.00, ton \$30.	

### Crocker's Vegetable Bone Super-Phosphate.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia .....	6 to 7 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6 to 7 per cent.
Equal to Bone Phos. of	
Lime .....	13 to 16 per cent.
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2 per cent.
Sulphate of Potash.....	11 to 15 per cent.
Price, 250-lb. barrel, \$6.00, ton \$45.	

### Crocker's Special Potato Manure.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia .....	4½ to 5½ per cent.
Available Phos. Acid.....	8 to 9 per cent.
Equal to Bone Phos. of	
Lime .....	17 to 20 per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid.....	1 to 2 per cent.
Sulphate of Potash.....	10 to 12 per cent.
Price, 250-lb. barrel \$5.75, ton \$43.	

### Fertilizer for House Plants.

A safe, clean and high-grade fertilizer, free from disagreeable odor, prepared especially for feeding plants grown in pots. It is a wonderful invigorator, producing luxuriant, healthy growth, foliage of rich texture and larger and more brilliant flowers of improved substance.

It contains in a highly concentrated form all of the ingredients of plant food essential to the highest development of plants and flowers. It is very soluble and is readily assimilated so that a marked improvement is usually noticed in ten days time. It is fine and dry, clean and easy to apply, either sprinkled over the surface of the soil as a top-dressing, or dissolved in water. Price, 1b. 10c., 3 lbs. 25c., 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

### Lawn and Garden Fertilizer.

A complete plant food, combining the essential elements of plant nutrition in proper proportions to meet the requirements of ordinary soils. The practice of spreading manure over lawns in the autumn and raking it off in the spring is neither neat, cleanly or particularly remunerative, as the little strength leached out of the manure during winter is usually washed off by the rains while the ground is still frozen, and almost all stable manure is foul with weed seeds which spring up and add to the expense of the care of the lawn or garden. Our fertilizer is practically odorless, is easy to apply by sowing broadcast and if put on at the proper time, will be available as plant food. A 10-pound package is sufficient to go over an area of 15x20 or 300 square feet. Price, 1 lb. 5c., 10 lbs. 40c., 100 lbs. \$3.00.

### Nitrate of Soda.

This is valuable solely for the nitrogen it contains, equal to twenty per cent of ammonia. It is chiefly a stimulant; it is used in addition to other fertilizers. It is very quick in action and hastens the maturity of crops fully two weeks.

QUANTITY REQUIRED.

Being extremely soluble it should not be applied until the plants are above ground, when 100 to 500 pounds per acre, mixed with wood ashes or land plaster, for convenience in applying, are generally used.

Price, 1 lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 30c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

### Banner Dissolved Bone Flour.

Price, 1 lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 30c., 10 lbs. 50c., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

## INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, ETC.

### Paris Green.

A poisonous, insoluble powder, indispensable on the farm or garden—for preventing the ravages of potato bugs, codling moth, worms, caterpillars, slugs and bugs.

DRY APPLICATION.

Mix with plaster, flour or other dilutant—one part to 100; apply with duster, bellows or gun.

IN SOLUTION.

Mix 1 lb. to 200 or 300 gallons of water. Apply with pump, syringe or vaporizer.

BAIT.

For cut worms, mix 1 oz. with 8 ozs. of syrup; mix thoroughly with fresh chopped grass or leaves.

### Whale Oil Soap.

Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark, and for smearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms from crawling up.

For insects on plants, dissolve ¼ lb. to a gallon of water; apply with syringe or spraying pump.

For bark insects, etc., dilute with water

to consistency of thick paint, and apply with brush. Price, 1 lb. 20c.

### Tobacco Dust, Fine.

For green and black aphids, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Price 6c. per lb.

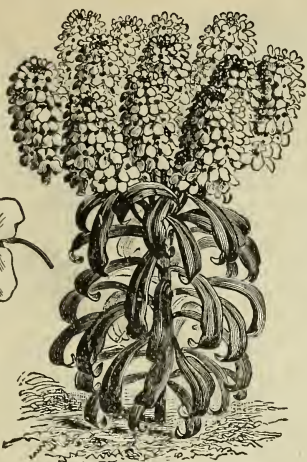
For insects on plants, apply with powder duster or bellows.

For worms or grubs in the soil, apply liberally to the surface and rake in, or strew thickly in the drills before planting.

### Forstite.

A splendid preventative and cure of fungoid diseases, against mildew, black rot, leaf blight, rust, etc., affecting vines, fruits and vegetables. It is a powder, and should be blown on the plants with a powder-bellows or powder-gun, while the foliage is moist, either in the morning or evening, or after syringing. At the rate of 25 lbs. per acre for grapevines for each application, is the average quantity required. Price, per lb. 15c., 5 lbs. 60c.

USE NITRATE OF SODA FOR ALL WATERY CROPS, SUCH AS RADISH, TURNIP, CABBAGE, ASPARAGUS, Etc.



EMPRESS CANDYTUFT.

**EMPRESS CANDYTUFT.**

As far in advance of the ordinary Candytuft for cut flower purposes as the improved varieties of Mignonettes are ahead of the old common sweet species. Plants mostly unbranched, and surmounted by a large candelabrum like head, (illustrated finely in cut), of pure white flowers. Individual florets very large. Florists cannot afford to use any other variety.

Per liberal packet, 5 cents, postpaid; 40 cents per Oz. postpaid.

**MARGARET CARNATION.**

One objection to growing carnations from seed has heretofore been the long wait from time of sowing the seed until the plants begin to flower, usually requiring about a year. This difficulty is now completely overcome in this new race which flowers freely in four to five months from sowing the seed, while we are of the opinion that the proportion of well formed double flowers of good substance and color from seedlings is greater than from the old sorts. Plants started in heat in February or March and kept growing vigorously will furnish a profusion of flowers until far into the following winter.

They do better planted in the open border through summer and transferred to the house after freezing weather.

**RED VICTORIA****MIGNONETTE.**

This is undoubtedly a better variety for florists use than the widely advertised Machet. The flowering heads are larger, more compact, less liable to become spindling or drawn where grown under glass, and the flowers are a deeper shade of red. We advise our customers to use this largely for both indoor and outdoor sowing. Per Packet 10 cents.



Per packet 10 cents, postpaid; per 1-8 Oz. 50 cents, postpaid.



MARGARET CARNATION.

We the undersigned Florists of Detroit have great pleasure in stating that we use The Lohrman Seed Co.'s Flower Seeds and have found them first-class in every respect.

Jno. Breitmeyer & Sons,  
Gus Taepke,  
J. F. Sullivan,  
B. Schroeter,  
Detroit Floral Co.,  
Andrew Ferguson,  
Frank Holznagel.  
Beard Bros.

Geo. Rackham.  
Henry Flammer,  
Geo. Brown,  
M. Larges,  
Chas. Warncke,  
F. Schneider,  
Thos. Gowanlocke.  
Chas. Plumb.



RED VICTORIA MIGNONETTE.



## Sweet Pea Culture.

Plant in rich garden soil having care to use no *fresh* or *coarse* manure. Use either thoroughly rotted stable manure, or commercial fertilizers. They may be more conveniently cared for if planted in rows having two rows one foot apart, then a space of two or three feet and two more rows and so on. When the ground is ready to plant, and have it

ready just as early in spring as possible, make furrows six inches deep and as long as desired. In these, drop the seeds three to the inch along the row. *Sow two inches deep.* After the plants are three or four inches high begin working the earth toward them at each cultivating until the furrows are leveled. The roots will be deep in the ground then and will resist the scorching heat of summer much better than if near the surface. When the plants are six inches high, drive stakes at the end of each row and every eight or ten feet along the rows. Have them four or five feet high, stretch wire or strong twine along the rows one-half foot apart to the tops of the stakes. The plants will cling to these which are all the support they need. Wire netting, such as is used for chicken yards, etc., answers admirably for a trellis for sweet peas and will last many years. Thorough watering throughout the blooming season will greatly add to the satisfaction to be had from these plants. The flowers should always be picked as soon as they begin to fade so as to prevent the plants maturing seed. This is essential to prolong the blooming season for as soon as a plant begins to ripen seed it stops blooming and will soon die.

Choicest kinds mixed, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.



SWEET PEAS. Choicest Kinds Mixed.

## Nasturtium.

**Tall, Choicest Kinds Mixed.**

This is the most beautiful strain of Tall Nasturtiums ever offered. There is a marvelous range of colors, and an infinite variety of new shades. Clear, Golden Yellow, Salmon Pink, dark red, golden brown, all shades of yellow variegated with red and brown, canary color, terra cotta, orange and black, with all combinations, making a most brilliant showing. No one can fail to be pleased with them.

**CULTURE.**—Sow after the ground is warm in drills one inch deep, by the side of a fence, trellis work, or some other support, to climb upon. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in a light soil. Grow 6 to 10 feet high.

Pkt. 10c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

## Nasturtium.

**Dwarf, Choicest Kinds Mixed.**

No one can fail to be delighted with this mixture. Of unusual vigorous growth, with beautiful foliage, and splendid large flowers in the richest and most brilliant colors, it is superb, and contains many entirely new varieties. They form compact plants.

Pkt. 10c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 15c, oz. 25c.



NASTURTIUM. Tall, Choicest Kinds Mixed.

**WHY SEND OUT OF THE CITY WHEN YOU CAN GET FIRST-CLASS FLOWER SEEDS IN DETROIT?**

# FLOWER SEED LIST.

We offer below a select list of seed of the most desirable species and varieties of flowering plants. Florists will do well to hand us their orders in this line as we make thir wants a special study, and aim to keep nothing but the very best seeds of the finest varieties.

All varieties are arranged in alphabetical order with cross references to the more common synonyms. Such biennials and perennials as are more satisfactory treated as annuals, we have designated as annuals in this list.

	Pkt.
Abobra Viridiflora, tender perennial climber, height 15 feet, should be treated as an annual, flowers green, fruit scarlet.....	10 cents
Abronia (Umbellata) Grandiflora, tender annual trailers with handsome verberna-like flowers, pure rose.....	10 "
Abutilon, finest hybrids mixed, tender greenhouse perennial.....	10 "
Aconitum Napellus, (Monk's Hood, Aconite), hardy, herbaceous perennial, height 4 ft., flowers blue.....	5 "
Acerolinum, double mixed, half hardy annuals, 2 ft. high, whose dry flowers make "everlastings".....	5 "
Adlumia Cirrhosa, hardy biennial, ornamental climber, with pink and white flowers, foliage fern like.....	10 "
Ageratum, Imperial Dwarf, blue, { Half hardy annuals adapted to pot culture or bedding	
" Imperial Dwarf, white, } out.....	5 "
Althea, see Hollyhock.....	
Alyssum Saxatile Compactum, dwarf, golden yellow flowers, hardy perennial, 1 ft. high, fine for edgings.....	5 "
" Maritimum, (Sweet Alyssum) hardy annual, 1 ft. high, flowers white.....	5 "
" Benthami Compactum Erectum (Little Gem), very dwarf, hardy annual, flowers white, splendid for edgings.....	5 "
Amaranthus Atropurpureus, half hardy annual, 3 ft. high, very ornamental, dark blood red foliage.....	5 "
" Tricolor, (Joseph's Coat), half hardy annual, 3 ft. high, handsome foliage, plant having 3 colored leaves.....	5 "
Ampelopsis Veitchii, (Japan or Boston Ivy), hardy perennial climber, no better plant for covering walls, verandas, etc.....	10 "
Anchusa Capensis, half hardy annual, having deep blue flowers, makes splendid bee pasture.....	5 "
Angelonia Grandiflora, greenhouse perennial, flowers light blue and white.....	10 "
Antirrhinum Majus, (Snapdragon), tall mixed, half hardy annual, start in heat and transplant to open ground.....	5 "
" Nanum, very dwarf, finest mix.....	5 "
Aquilegia, (Columbine), hardy herbaceous, perennials, very handsome early flowering plants.....	5 "
" Alpina, deep blue.....	5 "
" Chrysantha, golden yellow, excellent for cutting.....	5 "
" Nivea Grandiflora Alba, pure white.....	5 "
" Skinneri, orange and scarlet, double.....	10 "
Aristolochia Sipho, (Dutchman's Pipe), hardy deciduous twiner, 30 ft., large, ornamental leaves and "pipe" like flowers.....	10 "
Asperula Azurea Setosa, hardy perennial, 1 ft. high, pretty in borders, sky blue.....	5 "
Asters, half hardy annuals, forming an indispensable feature of every private garden and among the most useful of florists' flowers.....	
" Improved Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, choice mixed.....	10 "
" Chrysanthemum Flowered, dwarf, choice mixed.....	10 "
" German Quilled, mixed.....	5 "
" Pæony Flowered Perfection, (Truffaut's), very handsome pæony like flowers, white, red, rose, sky blue, in separate colors..... each.....	10 "
" Victoria, the queen of all the Aster family, indispensable to florists, white, scarlet, rose, light blue, dark blue, peach blossom, in separate colors..... each.....	15 "
" The above colors mixed.....	15 "
Bachelors Buttons, (Centaurea Cyanus, Cornflower) hardy annual, 2 ft. high, very handsome, finest mixed.....	5 "
Balloon Vine, (Cardiospermum), tender annual climber, 5 ft. high, flowers white.....	10 "
Balsams, half hardy annuals, fine for the open border, called by some "Lady Slipper".....	
" Camellia Flowered, best double, white.....	10 "
" Flowered, best double, rose, bright red, lavender, yellow..... each.....	5 "
" Dwarf, double mix.....	5 "
Balsam Apple, (Momordica) tender annual creepers, 10 ft., fruits resemble an apple, sow in frame and treat like cucumbers.....	10 "
Bartonia Aurea, half hardy annual, 18 inches high, having large golden yellow flowers, very desirable out door plant.....	5 "
Begonia, all greenhouse perennials, but do finely during summer out doors.....	
" Semperflorens Atropurpurea, Vernon, flowers brilliant red, foliage green and bronze, very handsome.....	15 "
" Tuberos Rooted, finest single mixed.....	15 "
" " finest double mixed.....	25 "
Brachycome, (Swan River Daisy), half hard annual, ½ ft. high, flowers blue, fine for borders.....	5 "
Calceolaria Hybrida Grandiflora, tender greenhouse perennial, finest tigered and spotted, and self-colored, varieties mixed.....	25 "
" Rugosa, tender shrubby perennial for bedding.....	25 "



Calendula, (Marigold), hardy annuals, 1 ft. high, an indispensable feature of every garden.	Pkt.
" Prince of Orange, double yellow flower, very profuse bloomer.....	5 "
" Pluvialis, (White Cape Marigold), flowers single, white, useful for cutting... Oz. 20c....	5 "
Calliopsis or Coreopsis.	
" Tall Mixed, hardy garden annuals.....	5 "
" Dwarf Mixed, hardy garden annuals.....	5 "
" Lanceolata, hardy perennial, having large single yellow flowers for cutting.....	10 "
Campanula, see Canterbury Bell.	
Canary Bird Flower, (Tropaeolum Canariense) tender annual climber, 10 feet high, having handsome canary yellow flowers.....	10 "
Candytuft, (Iberis), hardy annuals, 1 ft. high, planted much in borders and valuable for bouquets.	
" Rocket, white..... Oz. 25 cents....	5 "
" Empress, white, splendid large trusses..... Oz. 40 cents ..	5 "
" Odorata, white, fragrant..... Oz. 20 cents....	5 "
" Mixed, extra fine..... Oz. 20 cents....	5 "
Canna, tender perennial, easily grown from seed. We offer seed of Crozy's hybrids only. Seedlings do not come true to parent color necessarily, though should give a fair proportion of desirable flowers.	
" Mad. Crozy.....	15 "
" President Faivre.....	15 "
" Crozy's, mixed varieties.....	10 "
Canterbury Bell, SINGLE MIXED, hardy biennials, 3 ft. high, flowers blue, white, rose, large flowering....	5 "
Cardiospermum, see Balloon Vine.	
Carnations, green house perennials, fine for bedding out during summer.	
" Double Vienna, Dwarf.....	10 "
" Red Grenadin.....	25 "
" Margaret, very early, will flower in four to five months from sowing, seed 1½ dwarf, very fine..... ½ Oz. 50 cents....	10 "
Castor Bean, tall growing, annuals, foliage very ornamental.	
" Borboniensis, tallest of all..... Oz. 20 cents....	5 "
" Gibsoni, dark red foliage..... Oz. 20 cents ..	5 "
" Sanguineus, tricolor..... Oz. 20 cents ..	5 "
" Mixed..... Oz. 15 cents....	5 "
Catchfly, (Silene), hardy annual border plants, 1 ft. high.....	5 "
Centaurea Candidissima, (Dusty Miller), half hardy annual, silver white foliage, ornamental for borders.....	15 "
" Gymnocarpa, delicately cut, gray foliage, very fine.....	15 "
" Moschata, (Sweet Sultan), mixed, hardy annual, flowers double purple.....	5 "
Chrysanthemums, hardy and half hardy annuals and perennials; much used for garden and house decoration and for cut flowers	
" Coronarium, Mixed, hardy annual.....	5 "
" " double, white.....	5 "
" " yellow.....	5 "
" Tricolor, mixed.....	5 "
" Frutescens, (White Paris Daisy), half hardy perennial, having an abundance of single snow-white flowers, extra for cutting.....	10 "
" Inodorum, double, white, perennial, much used for cutting.....	10 "
Chieranthus, see Stock.	
Cineraria, greenhouse perennials, very ornamental.	
" Hybrida Grandiflora, dwarf, German, largest flowering, single, extra fine, mixed.....	25 "
" Maritima, half hardy annual, white leaved, for carpet bedding and edgings.....	10 "
Clarkia, hardy annuals, mixed.....	5 "
Clematis, Jackman's, finest hybrids, mixed, large flowering.....	10 "
Cobaea Scandens, tender climber and rapid grower, fine for trellis work, etc.....	10 "
Cockscomb, hardy annuals.	
" Glasgow Prize, crimson, fine large combs.....	15 "
" Dwarf Mixed, extra.....	10 "
" Tall Mixed, extra.....	10 "
Coleus, finest mixed, French stock..... Per 1000 seeds 50 cents....	25 "
Columbine, see Aquilegia.	
Convolvulus, Morning Glory, hardy annuals.	
" Minor, fine mixed, good for gardens or hanging basket..... Oz. 15 cents....	5 "
" Major, climbing Morning Glory..... Oz. 10 cents....	5 "
Coreopsis, see Calliopsis.	
Cosmos, tender annuals, large growing and should be started in heat in March.	
" Bipinnatus Purpurea, purple.....	10 "
" " Albus, large flowering, white.....	10 "
Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum, Grandiflorum, Album, large flowered white....	25 "
" " " dark red.....	25 "
" " " mixed.....	25 "
" Persicum, mixed, good stock.....	15 "
Cypress Vine, (Ipomoea Quamoclit), hardy annual climbers, mixed all colors.....	5 "
Dahlia, tender perennials, sow in February and will flower from seed the same year.	
" Single, finest mixture.....	10 "
" Double, finest mixture.....	10 "
Daisy, hardy annuals, splendid bloomers, 6 in. high.	
" Double, white, best quality.....	15 "
" " red, best quality.....	20 "
" " mixed from selected flowers.....	10 "
Delphinium, see Larkspur.	
Dianthus, hardy and half hard perennials.	
" Barbatus, (Sweet William), Mixed, single.....	5 "
" " " double.....	5 "
" Caryophyllus, see Carnation.	
" Heddewiggi, half hardy annual, large flowered, single, mixed.....	5 "
" " Lacinatus, single, mixed.....	5 "
" " Diadematus, double, mixed.....	5 "
" Plamarius, Pheasants Eye, Pink, single, hardy perennial, sweet scented.....	10 "
" " " double, fragrant.....	15 "

	Pkt.
Digitalis, (Foxglove) Gloxinæflora, fine spotted, hardy perennials.....	10 cents
Dolichos Lablab, Hyacinth Beans, half hardy twiners, flowers purple and white....	5 "
Dracaena Mazeli, dark green, rose centre.....	25 "
" Australis.....	20 "
" Draco.....	15 "
Eschscholtzia Californica, California Poppy, hardy annuals, fine mixed.....	5 "
Evening Primrose, see Oenothera.	
Feverfew, (Matricaria) double white.....	5 "
Four O'clock, Mirabilis, hardy annuals, best mixed.....	5 " Oz. 10 cents...
Forget-Me-Not, see Myosotis.	
Fox Glove, see Digitalis.	
Fuchsia, fine mixed hybrids.....	25 "
Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana, hardy annual, double fine mixed.....	10 "
Geranium Apple, Scented.....	10 "
" Zonale, scarlet, common house plant, fine, single.....	15 "
Gilia, hardy annuals, good for garden culture, fine, mixed.....	5 "
Globe Amaranth, everlasting, hardy annuals, the dried flowers make winter bouquets, mixed colors...	5 "
Gloxinia Hybrida Crassifolia Grandiflora Erecta, greenhouse perennials, finest mixed	25 "
Gourds, ornamental climbers, annuals, orange, pear shaped, striped, siphon or dipper, white egg shaped.....	5 "
" mixed.....	5 "
Gypsophila, Muralis, hardy annual, very delicate foliage, handsome.....	10 "
" Elegans, delicate foliage, handsome.....	10 "
" Paniculata, delicate foliage, for cutting.....	10 "
Heliotrope, finest mixed.....	15 "
Hollyhock, hardy perennials.	
" Double, yellow,	} All the very finest that can be had.....
" white,	
" flesh color,	
" dark red,	
" pink,	
" mixed, the above varieties mixed.....	10 "
Humulus Japonicus, Japan Hop, hardy annual twiner, rank grower.....	5 "
Hyacinth Bean, see Dolichos Lablab.	
Ice Plant, Mesembryanthemum.	
" Crystallinum, for baskets and vases.....	5 "
" Cordifolium Variegatum.....	5 "
" Tricolor, dew plant.....	5 "
Ipomoea, annual twiners having large handsome flowers, one of the best for verandas, trellis work, etc.	
" Hybrida Limbata, purple and white.....	5 "
" Learii, large dark blue.....	15 "
" Coccinea, scarlet.....	5 "
" Mexicana Grandiflora Alba, The Moon Flower, white, seed black.....	15 "
" Finest Mixture.....	5 "
Joseph's Coat, see Amaranthus.	
Job's Tears, (Coix Lachryma).....	5 "
Kenilworth Ivy, see Linaria.	
Lantana Hybrida, fine mixed.....	10 "
Larkspur, Delphinium.	
" Dwarf, Double Rocket, hardy annual.....	5 "
" Tall, Double Rocket, hardy annual.....	5 "
Linaria Cymbalaria, Kenilworth Ivy, perennial trailer, fine for vases.....	15 "
Linum Grandiflorum, Scarlet Flax, hardy annual.....	5 "
Lobelia Erinus Gracilis, half hardy annual, deep blue, extra.....	5 "
Lychnis Chalcodonea, (London Pride), scarlet flowers, hardy perennial.....	5 "
Lophospermum Scandens, tender climber.....	25 "
Marigold, see also Calendula, hardy annuals.	
" African, orange.....	5 "
" lemon yellow.....	5 "
" French Dwarf, striped.....	5 "
" Tagetes Signata Pumila, single, yellow, dwarf, fine for edgings.....	5 "
Maurandia, climbers, fine mixed.....	10 "
Mesembryanthemum, see Ice Plant.	
Mignonette, (Reseda), hardy annuals, large flowering, sweet, common mignonette.....	5 " Oz. 10 cents...
" Machet, large flowering, much used by florists.....	10 " Oz. 75 cents...
" Red Victoria, makes a thicker, more compact truss than Machet and is the best variety for florists use, very fragrant, plants compact.....	10 " Oz. \$1.00...
Mimulus Moschatius, (Musk Plant), odor of musk.....	10 "
" Tigrinus, Monkey Flower, tigered and spotted.....	10 "
Momordica Balsamina, (Balsam Apple), tender climber.....	5 "
Moon Flower, see Ipomoea.	
Morning Glory, see Convolvulus.	
Myosotis, Forget-Me-Not, splendid plants for edgings and borders.	
" Alpestris, blue.....	5 "
Nasturtium, half hardy annuals.	
" Dwarf, mixed.....	5 " Oz. 25 cents...
" Tall, mixed, common.....	5 " Oz. 15 cents...
" Lobbianum, Mixed, tender annual climbers with magnificent, large, showy flowers.	
" No handsomer decoration for a trellis or arbor.....	10 " Oz. 25 cents...
Nierembergia Gracilis, delicate plants with bright blue flowers, fine for vases, etc	5 "
Oenothera, (Evening Primrose).	
" Acaulis Alba, flowers white, large ..	10 "
" Drummondii Nana, dwarf, yellow.....	10 "
Pansy, We have nothing but 1st-class stock, from expert growers.	
" White, Black, Azure Blue, Gold, Margined, Pure Yellow, Violet White Edge, each.....	10 "
" Emperor William, splendid ultramarine blue.....	10 "
" Victoria, red, extra.....	25 "
" Odier, extra large blotched.....	15 "



		Pkt.
"	Trimardeau Giant, Zirngiebel's select strain. We consider this one of the best stocks of this great florists variety.....	10 cents
"	Meteor, new, rich, mahogany colored flowers.....	15 "
"	Parisian Large Flowering, a new strain claimed to be more hardy and vigorous than Trimardeau, worthy of trial.....	15 "
Peas,	Everlasting, hardy perennial climbers, should be in every garden, pure white, crimson and rosy red, mixed.....	10 "
SWEET PEAS,	half hardy annual climbers, 4 to 6 feet high. No cultivated flowering plant is more worthy of general cultivation and none are more easily grown. We list only the very choicest of the numerous varieties now grown.	
"	Emily Henderson, (See page 27), new satiny white variety, far the best white yet introduced. The seed we offer is in Peter Henderson & Co.'s original sealed packets.....	Oz. 15 cents
"	Mrs. Sankey, white extra, seed black.....	15 "
"	Queen of England, white.....	15 "
"	Blanche Ferry.....	10 "
"	Boreatton, bronzy crimson and purple.....	15 "
"	Princess Beatrice, delicate rose, beautiful.....	15 "
"	Indigo King, dark purple.....	15 "
"	Splendor, rose and crimson.....	10 "
"	Countess of Radnor, light and dark mauve.....	15 "
"	Mrs. Gladstone, buff and pink, extra.....	15 "
"	Delight, white and cardinal.....	15 "
"	Invincible Carmine, crimson scarlet.....	15 "
"	Primrose, delicate shade primrose, beautiful.....	20 "
"	Butterfly, lavender, one of the handsomest.....	10 "
"	Apple Blossom, delicate pink and rose, elegant.....	15 "
"	Queen of the Isles, striped red and white.....	10 "
"	Pure White, excellent quality.....	10 "
"	Extra Fine Mixed, this is made up of the above splendid varieties, there is no better.....	Per Lb. \$1.50 15 "
"	Fine Mixed, good named, varieties mixed.....	Per Lb. 80 cents 10 "
"	One Pkt. each of the Sixteen Varieties named above, including Emily Henderson.....	60 "
Petunia,	half hardy annuals for bedding or pots.	
"	Large Flowered, white, for florists.....	5 "
"	" " Giant of California.....	20 "
"	" " Superb, single, mixed.....	25 "
"	" " Double, mixed, splendid.....	25 "
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora,	hardy annuals, should be in every collection.	
"	" " dark red.....	15 "
"	" " white, chamoise rose, scarlet.....	10 "
"	" " extra fine mixed.....	10 "
Pink,	see Dianthus.	
Poppy,	hardy annuals for out door planting.	
"	Paeony Flowered, double, fine mixed.....	Oz. 50 cents 5 "
"	Double, white and scarlet.....	each Oz. \$1.25 10 "
"	Golden Gate, mixed in splendid variety.....	10 "
"	The Shirly, extra fine, mixed.....	10 "
"	Glucum, Tulip Poppy, single, magnificent scarlet.....	15 "
Portulaca,	half hardy annuals, elegant for massing in large beds.	
"	Single, splendid mixed.....	10 "
"	Double, splendid mixed.....	15 "
Primula, (Primrose) Sinensis.		
"	Single, Large Flowering, white, Fern leaved.....	25 "
"	" " red, Fern leaved.....	25 "
"	" " finest mixed, Fern leaved.....	25 "
"	Double, " ".....	50 "
Pyrethrum Aureum, Golden Feather, fine bedding plant.....		10 "
"	" " Selaginoides, finely divided leaf.....	10 "
"	Serotinum, (Leucanthemum Uliginosum,) white cut flower, blooms first year from seed.....	1/8 Oz. 40 cents 15 "
Reseda,	see Mignonette.	
Salpiglossis,	no better bedding plant for the amateur gardener, showy and floriferous.	
"	Finest Hybrids Mixed, large flowering.....	10 "
"	" " dwarf.....	10 "
Salvia Splendens,	fiery scarlet, beautiful lawn decoration.....	10 "
Scabiosa,	hardy annuals, extra for cutting.	
"	White.....	5 "
"	Dwarf Mixed, extra.....	5 "
"	Tall.....	5 "
Smilax, (Mysiphyllum Asparagoiaes).		10 "
Snapdragon,	tall mixed.....	5 "
"	dwarf mixed.....	5 "
Stocks, German Ten Weeks, large flowering, pure white, dwarf.....		10 "
"	" " Dwarf, blood red.....	10 "
"	" " splendid mixed.....	15 "
Sunflower, Californica, double.....		5 "
Sweet William,	see Dianthus.	
Thunbergia,	rapid growing annual climbers, 4 to 6 ft. high, fine mixed.....	5 "
Torrenia Fournieri,	blue.....	10 "
Verbena, Large White.....		10 "
"	Scarlet Defiance.....	10 "
"	Mammoth, mixed.....	15 "
"	Fine Hybrids, mixed.....	10 "
Vinca, Fine Mixed.....		10 "
Wallflower, Mixed, Single.....		5 "
"	Double.....	10 "
Wild Cucumber,	rapid annual climber, sows itself after first year.....	Oz 50 cents 10 "
Zinnia Elegans, Double, Dwarf, Mixed.....		5 "
"	" " Tall.....	5 "

# WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

... FOR ...

## GARDENERS and FARMERS.

○○○○○○○\*○○○○○○○

If sent by mail postage must be added, 8 cents per pound; 10 cents per pint; 15 cents per quart. Price per packet, 10 cents for peas, Beans and Corn. Price per packet, 5 cents for vegetable seeds.

### ASPARAGUS.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Columbian Mammoth				
White .....	10	15	20	60
Conover's Colossal .....	10	15	15	35
Two-year-old Roots, per 100, \$1 00.				

### BEANS.

Dwarf Butter or Wax Poddod Varieties.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Golden Wax .....	15	25	45	75	1 35	5 00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax .....	20	30	50	85	1 60	6 00
Prolific German Wax .....	15	25	40	70	1 30	5 00
Challenge Dwarf Black Wax .....	15	25	40	75	1 35	5 00

Green Poddod Varieties.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Refugee, or Thousand to One .....	20	30	50	85	1 60	6 00
Early Kidney, Six Weeks .....	15	25	40	70	1 20	4 50
Royal Dwarf Kidney .....	10	15	25	35	60	2 25
Large White Marrow .....	10	15	25	35	60	2 00
Early Marrow Pea .....	10	15	25	35	60	2 00
Henderson's Bush Lima .....	20	30	50	80	1 50	6 00
Burpee's Bush Lima .....	20	35	65	110	2 00	7 00

Pole, or Running.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Early Jersey Lima .....	20	30	50	80	1 50	5 00
Seibert's Early Lima .....	20	30	50	85	1 60	6 00
Large White Lima .....	20	30	50	80	1 40	5 40
King of the Garden Cane Knife .....	15	25	40	65	1 30	5 00
Scarlet Runner .....	15	25	40	70	1 30	5 00
London Horticultural .....	15	25	40	75	1 30	4 75
Red Speckled Cut Short or Corn Hill .....	15	25	40	75	1 35	5 00
Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead .....	15	25	40	75	1 40	5 00

### BEET.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Lohrman's Egyptian .....	10	15	20	50
Extra Early Egyptian .....	10	15	15	35
Early Eclipse .....	10	15	15	35
Crosby's Egyptian .....	10	15	15	40
Columbian Red Turnip .....	10	15	20	50
Early Blood Turnip .....	10	15	15	35
Detroit Dark Red Turnip .....	10	15	15	40
Dewing's Early Turnip .....	10	15	15	35
Turnip Bassano .....	10	15	15	35
Half Long Blood .....	10	15	15	40
Long Dark Blood .....	10	15	15	35
Swiss Chard .....	10	15	15	35

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Improved Mammoth Long Red .....	10	..	10	25
Golden Tankard .....	10	..	10	25
Yellow Ovoid or Intermediate .....	10	..	10	25
Orange Globe .....	10	..	10	25
Red Globe .....	10	..	10	25
French White Sugar, Red Top .....	10	..	10	25
Lane's Imperial Sugar .....	10	..	10	25
French Yellow Sugar .....	10	..	10	25
Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar .....	10	..	10	25
Klein Wanzleben .....	10	..	10	25

### CABBAGE.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield .....	15	30	50	1 75
Charleston or Large Wakefield .....	15	30	50	1 75
The Lohrman Seed Co's Earliest Round Head .....	20	35	60	2 00
Henderson's Early Summer .....	15	20	35	1 25
Early Winningstadt .....	15	15	25	75
Burpee's All Head Early .....	15	25	50	1 75
Fotiller's Early Drumhead .....	10	20	35	1 25
Gregory's Deep Head .....	15	20	35	1 25
All Seasons .....	15	25	40	1 40
Henderson's Succession .....	15	25	45	1 50
Premium Late Flat Dutch .....	15	20	30	1 00
Henderson's Autumn King .....	20	35	60	2 00
Premium Late Drumhead .....	10	20	30	1 00
Mammoth Rock Red .....	15	25	40	1 25
Savoy Improved American .....	15	20	35	1 25
Hollander or Danish Ball Head .....	20	35	65	2 25



## CAULIFLOWER.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.	1 Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Henderson's Early				
Snowball .....	75	2 25	4 00	7 50
Extra Early Dwarf				
Erfurt .....	70	2 00	3 75	7 00
Early Erfurt .....	40	1 25	2 00	3 25
Large Late Algiers .....	25	60	1 00	1 75

## CARROT.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Early Searlet Horn .....	10	15	15	45
Guerande, or Oxheart .....	10	15	20	50
Chantenay, Stump Root- ed .....	10	15	15	45
Half Long Scarlet .....	10	15	15	40
Danver's Half Long .....	10	15	15	45
Long Orange Improved .....	10	15	15	35
Improved Short White .....	10	15	15	35
Large White Belgian .....	10	15	15	35

## CELERY.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Golden Yellow, or Gold- en Self-Blanching .....	25	45	85	3 00
White Plume .....	15	30	50	1 75
Perfection Heartwell .....	15	20	35	1 25
Golden Heart .....	15	25	40	1 50
Kalamazoo White Solid Dwarf .....	10	20	35	1 25
Evan's Triumph .....	25	45	85	2 85
Celery Seed for Flavor- ing .....	5	10	10	30
Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague .....	15	20	35	1 25

## CORN.

	Pt.	Qt.	2Qt.	4Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Extra Early Cory .....	15	25	30	45	75	3 00
White Cob Cory .....	15	20	30	50	80	3 00
Mammoth White Cory .....	15	25	40	65	1 00	4 00
Crosby's Early .....	10	15	25	35	70	2 60
Early Minnesota .....	10	15	25	35	60	2 25
Shakers' Early .....	10	15	25	35	70	2 50
Lohrman's Early Giant .....	20	30	50	80	1 40	5 50
Pee and Kay .....	10	15	25	35	60	2 25
Hickox Hybrid .....	10	15	25	35	65	2 50
Old Colony .....	10	15	25	45	75	3 00
Stowell's Ever- green .....	10	15	25	45	65	2 50

## Field Varieties.

	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Early Red Blazed ..	10	20	30	40	1 50
Early Golden Dent	10	20	30	40	1 50

## CORN SALAD.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Large Seeded, Large Leaved .....	10	15	15	40

## CRESS.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Curled or Peppergrass ..	10	15	15	35
True Water .....	25	40	75	2 50

## CUCUMBER.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Early Russian .....	10	15	15	40
Early Cluster .....	10	15	15	35
Early Short Green .....	10	15	15	35
Early White Spine .....	10	15	15	35
Extra Long White Spine ..	10	15	20	60
Evergreen White Spine ..	10	15	15	40
Improved Long Green .....	10	15	15	40
Chicago Pickling .....	10	15	15	40
Boston Pickling .....	10	15	15	40

## EGG PLANT.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Improved Large New				
York Purple .....	25	45	85	3 00

## ENDIVE.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Small Green Curled .....	15	25	40	1 25
Large Green Curled .....	15	25	40	1 40
Moss Curled .....	10	20	30	1 00
Ever White Curled .....	15	20	35	1 25
Broad Leaved Batavian ..	10	20	30	1 00

## KALE, or BORECOLE.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Curled German				
Dwarf Green .....	10	15	20	50
Tall Green Curled				
Scotch .....	10	15	20	50

## KOHL RABI.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna .....	15	25	40	1 50
Large Green .....	15	15	25	80
Early Purple Vienna .....	15	30	50	1 75

## LEEK.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
London Flag .....	10	15	25	80
Large Rouen .....	10	15	25	1 00

## LETTUCE.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Detroit Market Garden- er's or Engel's Forcing ..	10	20	30	1 00
Grand Rapids .....	10	15	25	90
Simpson's Early Curled ..	10	15	25	75
Early Curled Silesia .....	10	15	25	75
Black Seeded Simpson .....	10	15	30	1 00
Hanson .....	10	15	25	90
Frankfort Head, or Sala- mander .....	10	15	25	75
Satisfaction Black Seed- ed .....	15	25	40	1 25
Mammoth Black Seeded Butter .....	10	20	30	1 00
Early Prizehead .....	10	15	25	75
Buttercup .....	10	15	25	90
Deacon .....	10	15	25	90
Brown Dutch .....	10	15	25	75

## MUSK MELON.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Paul Rose .....	15	30	50	1 75
Extra Early Hacken-				
sack .....	10	15	20	50
Hackensack .....	10	15	20	45
Improved Large Green				
Nutmeg .....	10	15	20	45
Small Green Nutmeg.....	10	15	15	45
Baltimore or Acme.....	10	15	15	45
Emerald Gem .....	10	15	15	45
Orange .....	10	15	20	45
Princess .....	10	15	20	50
McCotter's Pride .....	10	20	30	1 00

## WATER MELON.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Phiney's Early .....	10	15	15	35
Peerless .....	10	15	15	40
Kolb's Gem .....	10	15	20	45
Sweet Heart .....	10	15	20	45
Cuban Queen .....	10	15	15	35
Gypsy, or Georgia Rat-				
lesnake .....	10	15	15	35
Dixie .....	10	15	15	35
The Volga .....	10	15	20	45
Long Light Icing.....	10	15	15	35
Dark Icing .....	10	15	15	35
Citron, for preserving...10	15	20	45	

## MUSHROOM SPAWN.

	Lb.
English in Bricks, 5 lbs., 75c...	20

## MUSTARD.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White English .....	5	10	10	25
Southern Giant Curled..	5	10	15	35

## ONION.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Red.....	10	20	35	1 25
Large Red Wethersfield..				
Extra Michigan Grown...10	20	35	1 25	
Yellow Danvers .....	10	20	30	1 10
Yellow Globe Danvers...10	20	35	1 25	
Yellow Globe Danvers...				
Extra Michigan Grown...15	25	40	1 50	
Michigan Yellow Globe...15	25	40	1 50	
Large Yellow Dutch, or				
White Portugal .....	20	35	60	2 00
Strasburg .....	10	20	30	1 10
Prizetaker .....	15	25	40	1 50
White Globe .....	25	40	70	2 40
Queen, for Pickling.....25	40	70	2 50	

## PARSLEY.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
One Triple Curled.....	10	15	15	50
Champion Moss Curled...10	15	15	15	50
Pain or Single.....	10	15	15	35

## PARSNIP.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Hollow Crown .....	10	15	15	35
Long White Dutch.....	10	15	15	35

## PEPPER.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Red Chili .....	20	30	50	2 00
Long Red Cayenne .....	20	35	60	2 00
Large Bell, or Bull Nose..20	35	60	2 00	
Sweet Mountain .....	20	35	60	2 00
Ruby King .....	20	35	65	2 25

## PUMPKIN.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Large Yellow .....	10	10	15	25
Pie .....	10	10	15	40

## PEAS.

	Pt.	Qt.	2 Qt.	4 Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
First and Best.....15	20	30	50	75	2 75	
Extra Early.....15	20	30	50	75	2 75	
Alaska or Earli-						
est of All.....15	20	35	60	90	3 50	
American Won-						
der .....	15	20	35	50	80	3 00
McLean's Little						
Gem .....	15	20	35	55	80	3 00
Premium Gem.....15	20	35	55	80	3 00	
McLean's Ad-						
vance.....15	20	30	50	75	2 75	
Telephone .....	15	25	40	70	1 20	4 50
Champion of						
England .....	15	20	30	50	75	2 75
Large White						
Marrowfat ....10	15	25	35	50	2 00	
Large Black Eye						
Marrowfat ....10	15	25	35	50	2 00	
Melting Sugar ..15	20	35	55	80	3 00	
Gradus .....	40	70	1 30	2 50	3 75	14 00

## RADISH.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Non Plus Ultra .....	10	15	15	50
Early Scarlet Turnip,				
White Tipped .....	10	15	15	45
Early Scarlet Turnip,				
White Tipped, Forcing..10	15	15	15	50
Early Round Deep Scar-				
let.....10	15	15	15	35
Early Scarlet, Turnip				
Rooted .....	10	10	15	35
Early White, Turnip				
Rooted .....	10	10	15	35
Early Scarlet Globe.....10	15	15	15	45
French Breakfast .....	10	15	15	40
Large White Summer				
Turnip .....	10	15	15	40
Golden Globe .....	10	15	15	40
Wood's Early Frame....10	15	15	15	35
Early Long Scarlet,				
Short Top, Improved..10	15	15	15	35
Long White Vienna.....10	15	15	15	45
Improved Chartier .....	10	15	15	40
Long Brightest Scarlet,				
White Tipped .....	10	15	15	45
Long White Naples.....10	15	15	15	40
White Strasburg .....	10	15	15	40
Scarlet China Winter...10	15	15	15	45
Long White Spanish.....10	15	15	15	40
Long Gray Laon.....10	15	15	15	50
Long Black Spanish.....10	15	15	15	40

## RAPE.

	Lb.
Dwarf Essex, for Sowing.....	15



**RHUBARB.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Linnaeus .....	10	15	30	1 00
Victoria .....	10	15	30	1 00

**SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island .....	15	20	25	80
Large white .....	10	15	20	70

**SPINACH.**

	Lb.	10 Lb.	25 Lb.
Long Standing Thick-Leaved .....	25	2 25	5 00
Savoy Leaved .....	25	2 25	5 00
Round Summer .....	25	2 25	5 00
Improved Thick Leaved .....	25	2 25	5 00
Prickly Winter Long Standing .....	25	2 25	5 00

**SQUASH.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth White Bush Scallop .....	10	15	15	50
Early White Bush Scallop .....	10	15	15	35
Early Yellow Bush Scallop .....	10	15	15	40
Mammoth Summer Crookneck .....	10	15	15	45
Boston Marrow .....	10	15	15	35
Hubbard .....	10	15	15	40
Lohrman's Hubbard .....	10	15	20	60
Mammoth Chili .....	10	15	20	60

**SUNFLOWER.**

	Lb.
Large Russian .....	15

**TOBACCO.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Connecticut Seed Leaf .....	20	30	50	1 75
Havana .....	30	60	1 00	3 50

**TOMATO.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Atlantic Prize .....	15	25	45	1 50
Early Michigan .....	15	25	45	1 50
Livingston's Favorite .....	15	25	45	1 50
Trophy .....	15	30	50	1 60
Livingston's .....	15	25	40	1 50
Livingston's New Stone .....	15	30	50	1 75
Livingston's Acme .....	15	25	40	1 50
Essex Early Hybrid .....	15	25	40	1 50
Dwarf Champion .....	15	30	50	1 60
Livingston's Beauty .....	15	25	40	1 50
Peach .....	20	30	50	1 60
Golden Queen .....	20	30	50	1 60
Yellow Plum .....	20	30	50	1 60

**TURNIP.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early White Milan .....	10	15	20	50.
Extra Early Purple Top Milan .....	10	15	15	50
White Egg .....	10	15	15	35
Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf .....	10	15	15	35
Purple Top Strap Leaf .....	10	15	15	35
Purple Top White Globe .....	10	15	15	40

**TURNIP.—Continued.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Large Red Top Norfolk .....	10	10	15	30
Pomeranian White Globe .....	10	10	15	30
Sweet German .....	10	15	15	35
Large Amber Globe .....	10	15	15	35
Orange Jelly .....	10	15	15	35
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen .....	10	15	15	35

**RUTA BAGA or SWEDES.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Improved Purple Top Yellow .....	10	15	15	35
American Purple Top Yellow, or Long Island .....	10	15	15	40
Yellow Swede .....	10	15	15	35
Carter's Imperial Purple Top .....	10	15	15	35
Monarch or Tankard .....	10	15	15	35
Sweet Russian or White .....	10	15	15	35

**SWEET HERBS.**

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Dill .....	10	15	15	40
Sweet Marjoram .....	10	20	30	1 00
Sage .....	10	20	35	1 25
Summer Savory .....	10	15	25	75
Thyme .....	15	30	50	1 75

**BIRD SEEDS.**

	Lb.	3 Lb.
Canary .....	10	25
Hemp .....	10	25
Rape .....	10	25
Mixed Bird Seed .....	10	25
Maw .....	25	..
Millet .....	10	25
Lettuce .....	40	..
Sunflower .....	15	..
Mixed Parrot Seed .....	15	..
Bird Gravel .....	10	..

**CLOVER.**

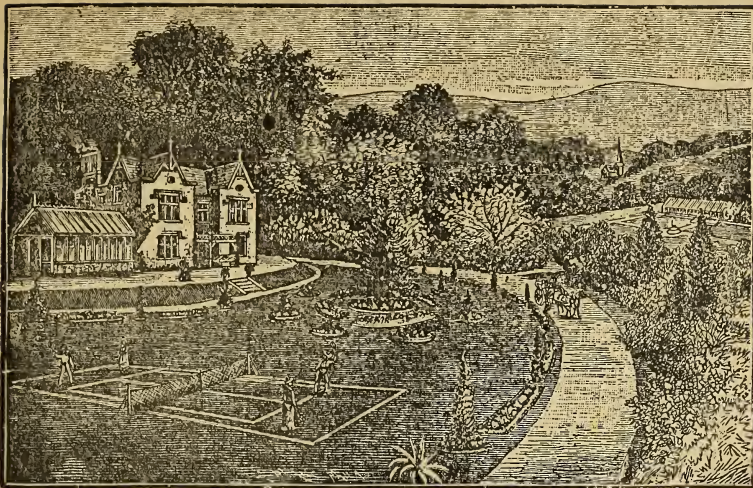
	Per Bu.	Market Price.	Lb.
Mammoth or Large Red .....	12c		
Medium Red or June .....	12c		
Alsike or Swedish .....	15c		
Crimson or Trefoil .....	12c		
White Dutch .....	30c		
Lucerne or Alfalfa .....	15c		

**GRASS SEEDS.**

	Per Bu.	Market Price.	Lb.
Timothy .....	8c		
Orchard Grass .....	15c		
Red Top, Fancy, Cleaned .....	20c		
Blue Grass, Fancy, Cleaned .....	20c		
Perennial Rye Grass .....	15c		
Lohrman's Evergreen Lawn Grass .....	25c		

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

	Per Bu.	Market Price.	Lb.
Hungarian Grass .....	5c		
Millet, Common .....	5c		
Buckwheat, Silver Hull .....	5c		
Spring Vetches or Tares .....	10c		
Wild Rice .....	30c		
Osage Orange, for Hedges .....	30c		



## A BEAUTIFUL LAWN.

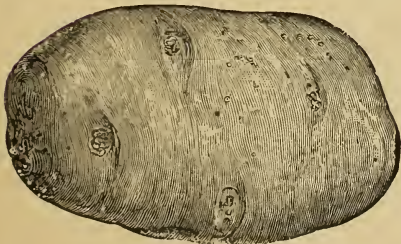
The essentials for a fine lawn are proper drainage, a careful preparation of the soil, thorough rolling and a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring until late in autumn. Our Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed is a compound of grasses which ripen successively, thereby always presenting a green, velvety and cheerful appearance. In order to produce permanent results, first quality goods only must be used. In no branch is it more true than that of seeds. In our Evergreen Lawn Mixture, one grade—and that the highest—is rigidly adhered to. With the ground carefully prepared, graded and rolled, seed sown at the rate of 80 pounds per acre, and with the lawn then frequently mown and rolled, it is within the reach of everyone to have as fine a lawn as one desires. Old lawns are greatly benefitted if given a thorough raking as early in the spring as the weather will permit, and then some fresh seed sprinkled on, which will renew the thin places and spots that have been killed out by weeds or other causes.

The quantity required for making new lawns is about 80 pounds per acre, or for renovating old lawns 30 to 35 pounds. For a space 15x20 or 300 square feet, one pound is required for new, or one half pound for renovation. In order to produce the best results, grass seeds for lawns should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay. Sow in March to June, or in September to October.

### The Lohrman Seed Co's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

Packet 10c,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 15c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1, per bu. 20 lbs. \$4.

## CHOICE SEED POTATOES.



EARLY OHIO.

**CULTURE.**—12 to 14 bushels to the acre; one peck will plant about 125 hills. Plant in hills or ridges about three feet apart covering in light, warm soil about four inches deep, but in cold, wet situations two and a-half or three inches will be sufficient. Soil best suited to it is a sandy loam.

**Early Ohio.** Now widely known and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It has the advantage of being fit for use and sale even before fully ripe. A few days earlier than the Early Rose, and similar in color and habit of growth. Quality dry and mealy. Peck, 35 cents, Bushel \$1.25.

**Early Everett.** This beautiful variety combines the wonderful productiveness with all the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive and matures its crop at least a week in advance of the Early Ohio. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful red. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties. Peck, 35 cents, Bushel, \$1.25



# The Lohrman Seed Co.'s

## List of SEEDS and BULBS

that may be planted in each month, from  
January to December, in the vicinity of Detroit.

### JANUARY

Make Contracts for Sugar Beets. Call on us for particulars  
soon as you receive this catalogue.

#### FEBRUARY

*Sow in Hotbed*

Cabbage	Carrot
Celery	Cucumber
Egg Plant	Lettuce
Parsley	Pepper
Radish	Tomato

#### MARCH

*Sow in Hotbed*

Beets	Cabbage
Carrot	Cauliflower
Celery	Cucumber
Egg Plant	Kohlrabi
Lettuce	Pepper
Radish	Tomato

#### APRIL—Sow in Open Ground

Beets	Asparagus	Cabbage
Carrot	Cauliflower	Celery
Cress	Endive	Kohlrabi
Leek	Lettuce	Onion
Parsley	Parsnip	Peas
Potatoes	Spinach	Radish
Turnip	Sage	
Sweet Peas	Lawn Grass	

#### MAY—Sow in Open Ground

Cabbage	Carrot	Cauliflower
Asparagus	Beans	Beets
Sweet Corn	Celery	Cress
Cucumber	Kale	Endive
Kohlrabi	Leek	Lettuce
Melon	Onion	Parsley
Parsnip	Peas	Potatoes
Spinach	Salsify	Radish
Turnip	Herbs	Tomato

#### JUNE—Sow in Open Ground

Lima Beans	Cabbage
Beets	Carrot
Cauliflower	Cucumber
Pumpkin	Lettuce
Squash	Potatoes
Sweet Corn	Spinach

#### JULY

*Sow in Open Ground*

Beans	Beets
Cucumber	Lettuce
Peas	Radish
Ruta-Baga	Spinach
Carrot	Turnip

#### AUGUST

*Sow in Open Ground*

Beans	Corn Salad
Cucumber	Endive
Lettuce	Top Onion
Peas	Radish
Spinach	Turnip

#### SEPTEMBER

*Sow in Open Ground*

Corn Salad	Cress
Kale	Lettuce
Mustard	Radish
Spinach	Turnip

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER—Plant Fall Bulbs.

1899

1899